

DECLARES INABILITY TO EARN A LIVING IS LACK OF EDUCATION

Frederick P. Fish, Chairman of State Board, Gives His Idea of a Liberally Trained Man.

OTHERS GIVE VIEWS

Joint Institute of Normal Art School Alumni and Massachusetts Commission Discuss Problems.

"The scholar or artist who is unable to earn a living is not, according to my conception, a liberally educated man," said Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, today at an institute held under the auspices of the state board of education and the Massachusetts Normal Art School Alumni Association at the Normal Art School building, Exeter and Newbury streets.

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, was the other speaker at the morning session. Frederic L. Burnham, state agent for the promotion of manual arts, presided. A large number of superintendents of schools, supervisors, teachers of drawing and of manual training were present.

Speaking on the subject, "The Probable Effects of the Movement for Vocational Education on the Work of the Manual Training Teacher," Mr. Fish said in part:

"I believe that the higher faculties of the mind will be enhanced by the trained labor of the hands. Instead of using this training, as in good part it is used at present, merely for purposes of culture and stimulating the imagination, I think it should be used in a practical relationship to the practical needs and affairs of life today.

"There should be vocational training to fit the youth for a practical solution of the real problems of life. In many cases vocational training brings out an eager interest in book study that was not in evidence previously. The common sense and sense of practical application to human affairs should be inducted if a truly liberal education is to be attained.

"It is a wish of mine that every member of the community may have a liberal education; and by liberal education I

(Continued on page 22, column 1.)

SIGNS OF ELEVATED ON OLD STATE HOUSE ARE REMOVED TODAY

The two electric signs placed on the old State House by the Boston Elevated company, designating the entrance to the subway and East Boston tunnel, which the company declined to remove, were taken down this forenoon by city employees under the direction of Supt. George W. Morrison of the public buildings department, who acted in compliance with orders given him by Mayor Fitzgerald before leaving for the South.

The first official act of acting Mayor Walter Ballantyne today was the spending of \$163,000 of the city's money by affixing his name to the weekly payroll of the city employees of the various departments.

The first mail to arrive at City Hall this morning brought several letters addressed to "Acting Mayor Walter Ballantyne." These communications were congratulations from friends in and about Boston, one being from the mayor of a nearby city.

One of the earliest callers at the mayor's office this morning was Judge Louis M. Clark of the land court. Judge Clark was president of the board of aldermen under the former Fitzgerald administration, and occupied the mayor's chair several times in Mr. Fitzgerald's absence from the city.

The first social function to be represented by the city will be the banquet and ladies' night of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange Wednesday evening at the Somerset. Mr. Ballantyne will be present, and this is the only one of the many invitations received which he has accepted. Up to the time of leaving Boston Mayor Fitzgerald had been too busy evenings with the district hearings to accept any invitation whatever, and thus Mr. Ballantyne is the first to represent the city socially in this administration. The evening of March 17, when Mayor Fitzgerald will be in Providence, Mr. Ballantyne will represent the city at the banquet of the Irish Charitable Society.

Mr. Ballantyne has received from R. T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, a communication requesting that the city law department take action to have the advertising signs removed from the subway stations on the Comm.

Mr. Hartman today said that he believes the Elevated has no right to put advertising on the outside of the subway

(Continued on page 22, column 3.)

MONITORIALS

BY
Nixon Waterman

LION HUNTING.

Soon Mr. Roosevelt, who for months Has hunted lions, will Himself become a "lion," And be fiercely hunted till He'll wish himself in Africa Amid the jungles where Like other creatures he could find A snug, sequestered lair.

Through Italy to Paris, Then to Germany, they say, And then across to England, He'll be hunted night and day, Till finally in old New York Some glad day he will land, When everybody would be heard Will shout to heat the land.

The protest against small eggs is becoming so marked that it may finally result in having eggs graded for the market according to their size into two classes, eggs and egglets. In that event the egglets will still be deemed best for omelets, no doubt.

If the Cuban authorities continue to send the Havana editors to jail the latter may attempt to smuggle in some of their old newspaper files and saw their way out.

DILATORY CONGRESSMEN. They are telling the President, "You're all right" And they're praising him good and strong, And they smile and smile but all the while They don't push his bills along.

The renewal of the proposition to annex to Boston with its 600,000 population the adjoining suburbs, with their 700,000 population serves as a reminder that Boston and its environs constitute one of the populous centers in America. Boston, of itself, is a very attractive city, but its suburbs, if annexed, would certainly prove annex-tra attraction.

WORTH MORE TO HIM. If he is like the average man Explorer Peary will prefer An admiralty rather than A medal and a "Thank you, sir."

Of the new steel passenger trains which the Pennsylvania road is about to put into commission between New York and Chicago, only the toothpicks in the dining car will be made of wood.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS. Now Liberals and Unionists On "talking it over" bent, Will get together in London town And hold their "parley"-ment.

Since the General Electric Company's immense plant, which many of the cities of the United States have hoped to get, is to be built at Erie, Pa., that city's manufacturing prospects are looking brighter.

A BIG LIFT. Roof gardens in New York, this year, They say, will be the rage; And up so high they must, it's clear, Help elevate the stage.

With Montana offering everybody a chance to dig radium, it may be that mere gold mines will soon have to go begging for somebody to come and carry off their once prized metal.

Regarding the billboard bills now before the Massachusetts Legislature, those who are well posted say that if the bills become laws the billboards will have to come down a peg or two and not feel quite so stuck up.

TROOPS RESTORE QUIET IN CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill.—Complete quiet has been restored today by the presence of three companies of militia at the court house and jail. The troops are in command of Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dixon, who arrived shortly after the repulse of the mob by Sheriff Nellis and his deputies.

John Pratt, the negro whom the mob intended to lynch, has been sentenced to prison for not more than 14 years. He will be taken to prison today with 12 other convicts in a special train. Pratt's offense was the theft of a purse from a woman in the street.

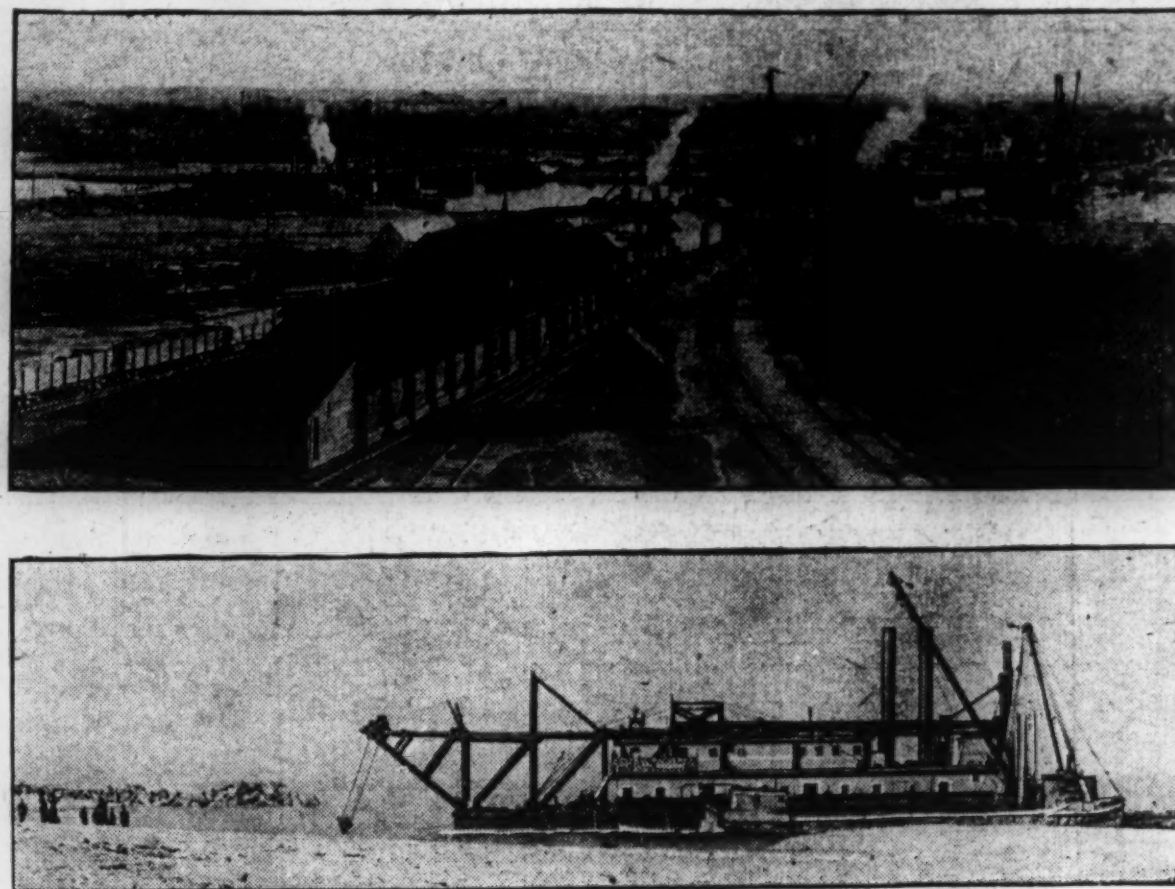
A searching grand jury investigation of the attack on the jail was ordered by Judge Butler immediately after the disposal of the cases against the negro. Judge Butler's instructions to the grand jury were in substance a demand that the rioters be brought to justice and made to stand trial for rioting—a felony.

LAUDS PROPOSED MAIL BOX PLANS

Postmaster Edward E. Mansfield in an interview today relative to the bill pending in Congress to compel householders to provide mail boxes attached to the front of their residences under the penalty of not receiving their mail said that the adoption of such a system would be in line of progress for the postal service of the country.

PROGRESS OF CAPE COD CANAL

CONTRACTORS HAVE BEEN DELAYED ABOUT SIX MONTHS, BUT WITH APPROACH OF SPRING THE EARTH EXCAVATORS RENEW THEIR WONTED ACTIVITY



BUILDING THE BRIDGE AT BUZZARDS BAY; DREDGING SAGAMORE SHORE.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass.—Work on the Cape Cod canal is progressing today at an encouraging rate. The contractors engaged in the excavation of the channel have lost six months' time since the digging began.

Up to the beginning of the year little or nothing was done, but since then a steady advance has been made. First one, then a second excavator was put to work digging along the Sagamore shore taking off the top dirt to high water mark.

The light draft but powerful dredge Nahant, which was towed into Sausset harbor on the first of January, has been engaged since then cutting her way into Tupper's creek, and will soon have a

channel seaward through the sand dunes of sufficient depth and width to allow the mammoth hydraulic dredge General MacKenzie to enter.

As soon as the channel is cut through the General MacKenzie, which has been lying at Plymouth, will be towed to Sandwich and start work on the marshes clearing a passage toward Buzzards bay.

Despite the handicap of delay the dredges and lighters engaged on the foundation work of the roll-lift bridge which will span Monument river near the Buzzards bay station, have been kept busy, and now the bottom foundation piles have been driven and coffer-dams constructed.

It is believed that the bridge will be

completed by June 1 next, according to contract. As soon as the bridge is built the two dredges which were in the lower bay deepening the main channel will be taken into Monument river and start digging the canal from the Buzzards bay end.

The canal company, to avoid complications due to delay, took the precautionary measure of making an appeal to the harbor and land commission for an extension of the time allowed for the completion of the undertaking in their charter, and it is understood their petition has been granted. Little doubt, however, is felt but that the canal will be in complete working order by June 3, 1912, as originally intended.

MR. TAFT OUTLINES LEGISLATIVE SCOPE NOW SETTLED UPON

WASHINGTON—After a week filled with conferences with men representing all shades of opinion in the Republican party, President Taft today feels reasonably certain regarding what the legislative result of the present session of Congress is to be. He has figured out the situation carefully and as outlined by him to callers today the following is what the country may reasonably expect in the way of fulfillment of the pledges of the Chicago platform:

1—Railroads: The amended Townsend bill is to be the basis of action in both houses, and substantially in its present form the President believes it will be sent to him for signature. The Elkins bill, before the Senate committee, which is the Townsend bill, will be reported to the Senate by the last of the month, and the Townsend bill will be reported to the House at about the same time; perhaps a little later.

2. Postal Savings Banks—The President believes the bill is now in good condition in the Senate, and will pass that body within a couple of weeks. It has been made the unfinished business of the Senate, and complications have been removed by the agreement to withdraw the Root and Smoot amendments. The President believes from what the leaders have been telling him that the bill is to become a law at this session.

3. Stated—Republicans in Congress are reluctant to face the danger of adding four more Democratic votes to the Senate, but the pledge of the Chicago platform is bringing them around to a position where they will support the stated bill. The President believes it will pass.

4. Anti-injunction—The Moon bill introduced Friday pleases the President, who hopes it will be made the basis of action in both houses. The leaders have all promised him this week that there will be anti-injunction legislation.

Beyond these four questions, the President isn't saying much. He believes these, if satisfactorily disposed of this session, will put the Republicans in good form for the campaign, especially as adjournment will leave various other important measures in a partially completed state, to be taken up at the short session, next December.

TECH PRESIDENT LEAVES ON TOUR

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left Boston this forenoon for a 3000-mile trip through the West, where he will visit 10 different Technology alumni associations. He will also be the principal speaker at the dedication of the new engineering buildings of the University of Kansas on Feb. 25.

MR. GLAVIS CLOSING; ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PORTO RICO NEXT

WASHINGTON—When the Ballinger-Pinchot hearing was resumed today before the special congressional investigating committee, Attorney Vertrees, on behalf of Mr. Ballinger, said that he had no more questions to ask L. R. Glavis, the chief prosecuting witness, and Louis O. Brandeis of Boston, Mr. Glavis' counsel, called to the stand Henry M. Hoyt, attorney-general for Porto Rico and formerly assistant district attorney at Seattle.

Before dismissing Mr. Glavis, Chairman asked Attorney Brandeis, representing the "prosecution," whether he desired a redirect examination of the witness.

"My redirect examination," Mr. Brandeis said, "will consist merely in introducing further documentary evidence, and I will, if the committee desires, put that in later."

After being sworn, Mr. Hoyt said he had been at various periods special attorney for the department of justice and assistant attorney for the state of Washington.

Mr. Brandeis first questioned the wit-

ness as to his opinion of Mr. Glavis' services to the government.

"His work was of a very high order," he replied: "he did it very intelligently and very thoroughly. I knew him most intimately."

Mr. Hoyt said that he was associated closely with Mr. Glavis in the Wilson and Cunningham coal cases.

From this Attorney Brandeis switched to the circumstances leading up to Mr. Hoyt's action in assisting Mr. Glavis to bring to the attorney-general the question of Assistant Secretary Pierce's decision on the Alaska coal land law of May, 1908.

During Friday Mr. Vertrees drew from the witness the important statement that at the time the Cunningham claims were ordered "clear listed," in January, 1908, and, indeed, up to the time that Mr. Ballinger left the service as commissioner of the land office, March 4, 1908, there had been no adverse reports on these claims, and the Cunningham journal, which contained the first evidence of an alleged agreement between the claimants, had not then been discovered.

Mr. Glavis said he went to Gifford Pinchot because he had faith in him and felt he was absolutely sincere.

CHANGE BRIDGE LIGHTS MONDAY

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company will begin Monday to equip the Cambridge end of the Harvard bridge with the new 60 candle power Tungsten lights which, under a new joint contract with the cities of Boston and Cambridge, are to replace the old 40 candle power lights.

The Boston side of the bridge has been equipped with the new lights for over a week and the improvement over the old lights is very marked, not only for the increased brilliancy, but for the new fixtures with reflectors so arranged that the light is thrown downward on the bridge and water.

These lights have been in operation on the new Cambridge bridge for some two months and also in some sections of Boston for several months.

MALDEN MAYOR FILES EXPENSES.

Mayor George H. Fall of Malden expended \$163.10 to be elected to that position. Of this amount he paid \$21.50 for printing, \$70 for postal cards, \$2 for carriage hire and the balance for hall hire. Charles R. Elder, an opposing candidate, expended \$525, but made no itemized account of the expenditures.

NEW GENERAL STAFF MEMBER.

WASHINGTON—Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A., has been detailed by the President as a member of the general staff corps, to take the place of Brig.-Gen. William W. Wotherpoon. General Carter has been relieved from duty in the Philippines.

CORPORATION TAX RETURNS COMING

It is estimated that about 12,000 corporations will make their returns through the Boston office of the internal revenue department under the terms of the new corporation tax law. The last day for filing these returns is March 1 and already the office force of Collector James D. Gill is forced to work nights to handle the statements.

Although the deputies have been trying for weeks to secure a complete list of all corporations affected, they have been surprised to find that they missed quite a number as evidenced by applications for blanks from corporations not on their lists. No publicity will be given the statements, even to the names of the corporations making the returns.

JAPANESE ROOM AT ART MUSEUM

Another Japanese exhibition room at the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened to the public next Monday. The main exhibition is of 64 prints by Kiyonaga, whose work is of the period when Japanese print-making was at its height.

Equal in importance are a collection of small Chinese and Japanese paintings, also a painting once owned by the Chinese Emperor Hwei Tsung, by an artist of the early twelfth century; Chinese and Japanese garments from the Ross and Bigelow collections, and lacquers, jade, netsuke and carved metals from the Bigelow, Ames and Weld collections.

FORESTRY QUESTION HAS BOTH ECONOMIC AND ESTHETIC PHASE

So Declares Expert Who Has Charge of the Promotion of Tree Culture in Massachusetts.

PUBLIC IS AROUSED EFFECTIVE TODAY

The national forest reserve is a necessity to the American people from an economic as well as from an esthetic standpoint, says State Forester F. W. Rane of Massachusetts, who has been a close supporter of the Weeks bill and who appeared at Washington with Governor Guild to ask that the rights of the East and South be given equal attention with the West. Mr. Rane says:

"The people of the East are just as much interested as the people in the West. When it comes to a great mountainous section like the White mountains, for example, it is a question of national importance, because the country is of sufficient interest and ought to be of public concern.

"It comes right down to this. The question is both economic and esthetic. While it is impossible to place any commercial value on the esthetic side, nevertheless that should be taken into consideration as well as the other side. We look at the matter from the commercial standpoint so much that we forget that there is an esthetic side to it all.

"In many sections there yet remains an unbroken forest, vast and deep, many times larger than the famous 'Black Forest' of Germany, abounding in the untrammeled beauty of nature, surrounded upon all sides by noble scenery of forests and mountains, an attraction of invaluable benefit to the migrating thousands who escape each summer the limits of the city for the practically unlimited freedom of the forests and the perfume of the pine.

"If all that territory, that natural forest country, were placed under modern forestry management, as in Austria for example, we would have a large tract bringing in a definite revenue when it once became well reforested, besides being of great esthetic value.

"In so far as I am concerned this is being done here in Massachusetts. We are reforesting 1000 acres a year at the expense of the state treasury, and are giving assistance to all the landowners who desire it in the way of expert advice free.

"We are also enacting laws in Massachusetts and regulating the depreciation of the forests, particularly with relation to the destructive forest fires. We are sending out literature on all lines looking to the improvement of the existing forest conditions.

"The United States geological survey estimates that 2,688,000 acres, or 50 per cent, of the area of this commonwealth is in woodlands, the total area being 5,321,600 acres. As there is a considerable area of waste land, old fields and abandoned pastures, a part of which is capable of bearing forest growth, and not included in the above classification, the land available for forest purposes must be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres.

"The United States census for 1900 gave \$3,626,515 as the annual output of the woodlands of Massachusetts, the logs, ties, posts, firewood, etc. The 3,000,000 acres available could with proper management continuously produce several times the present output.

"By neglecting to practise forestry the owners of woodlands are letting a great resource of raw material go to waste and in the meantime our manufacturers are going to Canada, the South, the Middle West, and even to the Pacific coast to get their supplies.

"History repeats itself and likewise we are developing a nation. It is only necessary to reflect on the histories of the old world to determine just where we are tending. There is a right and a wrong way, and I believe that the average American is sufficiently aroused to see the importance of doing something.

"We have been harvesting bountiful crops and the problem heretofore has been how to accomplish that harvesting, but now we have not only got to harvest the crops but we have got to grow new crops as well."

GRECIAN TARIFF AGREEMENT DUE

WASHINGTON—The way to a tariff agreement with Greece has been partially cleared, according to dispatches received from Athens by the state department today, by the introduction of a bill in the Greek Legislature restoring the former duties on cottonseed and mineral oils. The present high duty was the only obstacle to proclaim the minimum tariff by the United States.

REPORT SHIP WRECKED.

LONDON—News reached here today of the wreck in Dunmore bay of the steamship Hohenzollern, which sailed recently from Bremen for this city. The ship was driven on the rocks Friday evening and her crew, consisting of 30 sailors, perished. No details have been received here.

OLD COLONY TAKES OVER CITY TRUST IN BIG FINANCE MERGER

Resources Over \$78,000,000 and Deposits of \$65,500,000 by Consolidation of Large Companies.

PUBLIC IS AROUSED EFFECTIVE TODAY

Philip Stockton, President; Gordon Abbott, Chairman of Directors; T. J. Coolidge, Jr., of Executive Board

One of the largest consolidations of banking institutions in the history of Boston has just been consummated by the purchase of the City Trust Company by the Old Colony Trust Company, on the basis of three shares of the Old Colony Trust for five shares of the City Trust.

The City Trust Company had on Jan. 1 total resources of \$45,927,644, total deposits of \$37,988,577, capital of \$1,500,000 and \$2,500,000 surplus.

The Old Colony in its report showed total resources of \$45,975,644, total deposits of \$37,988,577, capital of \$1,500,000 and surplus of \$6,000,000.

The two companies combined have total resources of over \$78,000,000 and deposits of \$65,500,000.

The boards of directors of the two companies will be consolidated.

Gordon Abbott, who has been president of the Old Colony, will be chairman of the board of directors and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., chairman of the executive committee.

Philip Stockton, who has been president of the City Trust Company, will be the president of the Old Colony Trust Company.

The City Trust's business will be transferred to the offices of the Old Colony. The consolidation became effective today.

In announcing the merger the officials of the Old Colony Trust Company state that this action is a reasonable and natural combination between two great trust companies which for years have shared a reputation for conservatism and progressiveness.

They state that the consolidation is a natural development called for by the growth of commercial enterprises and forms the last chapter in a series of mergers which in recent years has produced in Boston banking institutions the importance of which has been felt throughout the eastern section of the country.

The laws of the commonwealth give to a trust company authority to act in so many desirable capacities that only a very large and strong company can afford to employ a sufficient office force to manage its business to the greatest advantage and to the greatest degree of safety. The large aggregate amount of small individual deposits enables the banking institutions of large size to accept and care for at reasonable expense great numbers of small balances held by individual depositors, the management of which would be onerous if not impossible for a smaller institution.

Under the consolidation, the Old Colony Trust Company takes over the assets and business of the City Trust Company and assumes all the liabilities of the City Trust Company. The City Trust will move to the offices of the Old Colony Trust Company on Court street.

The principal officers of the Old Colony Trust Company, with the exception of vice-president James A. Parker all remain in the management of the consolidated company as will all the former officers of the City Trust Company. Mr. Parker resigned last week to accept another business position.

The Old Colony Trust Company has steadily grown in volume of business and in favorable reputation for 19 years, to such an extent that it recently became necessary to enlarge its quarters in the Ames building and it has recently erected its own building adjoining on Court street. The officers of the company were: President, Gordon Abbott; vice-presidents, Francis R. Hart, James A. Parker, Wallace B. Donham; treasurer, Frederick G. Pousland.

The officers of the City Trust Company were: President, Philip Stockton; vice-presidents, Charles F. Adams and Arthur Adams; treasurer, George W. Grant; secretary, S. Parkman Shaw, Jr.

It is announced this afternoon that the American Trust Company, which is now in the Exchange building, will move across the street into the present quarters of the City Trust Company at 50 State street as soon as arrangements can be made. Russell G. Fessenden is president of the American Trust Company.

STEAMER IS OVERDUE.

LONDON—The Dutch merchant steamship Prins Willem II., which left Amsterdam Jan. 21 for West Indian ports and New York, with 14 passengers and a crew of 38, and which should have reached Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on Feb. 8, is now 11 days overdue.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PREMIER OF GREECE DECREES MILITARY LEAGUE DISSOLVING

ATHENS—Premier Dragoumis, in a long statement to the Chamber of Deputies, says that the convocation of the assembly in extraordinary session was necessitated as much by the condition of internal affairs as by the foreign situation. He explained that the military league had agreed to dissolve and all those desiring a return to a normal state of affairs had decided that there was no other alternative.

The premier said he would submit a program approved by all the party leaders, and if three-fourths of the chamber supported a revision of the constitution they would succeed in settling the crisis and would revivify the constitution into "a living, fertilizing spring of a great national consultation."

If the chamber proved recalcitrant, however, there might be undesirable consequences, and he warned them that there was no other way out of the predicament. He would be the last, he said, to head a cabinet and force such a policy, but, he concluded, "the supreme interests at stake convince me that I must take this course."

RAILWAY LINE TO "GARDEN OF EDEN"

(Special to The Monitor.)
CONSTANTINOPLE — A narrow gaged railway is to be constructed from Baghdad to an oasis in the Hanab district, which Sir William Wilcocks, British adviser to the Turkish ministry of public works, claims to be the site of the Garden of Eden. The spot is about 250 kilometers north of Baghdad in a vast desolate plain, which is traversed by four arms of the Euphrates.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The "Theatricals."
CASTLE SQUARE—Shore Acres.
COLONIAL—The House Next Door.
GLADY—The House Next Door.
HOLLIS STREET—What Every Woman Knows.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—The Melting Pot.
PARK—The Man from Home.
SHUBERT—The Melting Pot.
TREMONT—The House Next Door.
TREMONT—The House Next Door.

Boston Opera House.
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Don Pasquale"; 8 p. m., "Carmen."

Boston Concerts.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra; Harriet Randolph and Ernest Hutcheson, soloists.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Southern and Marlowe in "Taming of the Shrew."

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—The Lottery.
CASINO—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMET—The Man from Home.
CRITERION—The Bachelor's Baby.
DAILY—The Inferior Sex.
EMPIRE—The Man from Home.
GAIETY—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—Your Humble Servant.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Silver Star.
GLOBE—The Old Town.
HACKETT—None So Blind.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HEALD SQUARE—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
Hudson—A Lucky Star.
HIVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dollar Prince.
LIBERTY—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—Mrs. Dot.
LYRIC—The City.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
NEW THEATRE—Repertoire and opera.
NEW YORK—The Young Turk.
NAYON—The Traveling Salesman.
STUYVESANT—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—The Fourth Estate.
WEST END—The Matrimony a Failure?

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Patsey."
COLONIAL—"The Love Cure."
GARRICK—"Old Dutch."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Woman's Way."
HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.
HILLTOP—"Seven Days."
LA SALLE—"The Flaming Princess."
LYRIC—"Dick Whittington."
LYRIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
OLYMPIA—"The Circus."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Circus Lady."
STUBBART—"The Fourth Estate."
WHITNEY—"Molly May."

KAISER'S BROTHER SOON TO MAKE VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—In view of the successful efforts that are being made both in Germany and in England for the improvement of the relations between the two countries, it is interesting to note that Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, will arrive in this country very shortly. Prince Henry will, it is practically certain, although not officially stated, visit his majesty, King Edward VII., besides visiting some of his many friends living in England.

With reference to the improved outlook as to the relations between England and Germany, nothing has perhaps attracted more attention to the subject than the speech of the German ambassador at the recent banquet of the German colony in London. This speech has been widely reported in Germany and approved of. It is of course reported that the coming visit of the prince is not of a political nature, but it goes without saying that the presence of a member of the German imperial family in this country cannot but do much to still further improve the relations between the two nations.

AVIATION DECREE NETTLES FRANCE

PARIS—French papers comment on the decision of Judge Hand in New York Thursday, granting a temporary injunction against Louis Paulhan, the French aeronaut, preventing him from giving exhibitions in the United States on the ground that his aeroplane infringes on the Wright brothers' patents.

TREATY RATIFIED BY ACCLAMATION

(Special to The Monitor.)
CETINJE, Montenegro—The commercial and shipping treaty recently concluded between Montenegro and Great Britain, when brought before Parliament, was ratified with acclamation. The speakers pointed out that such a treaty with a great power always friendly to Montenegro would be of great advantage to the principality, particularly now that it had full command of its territorial waters.

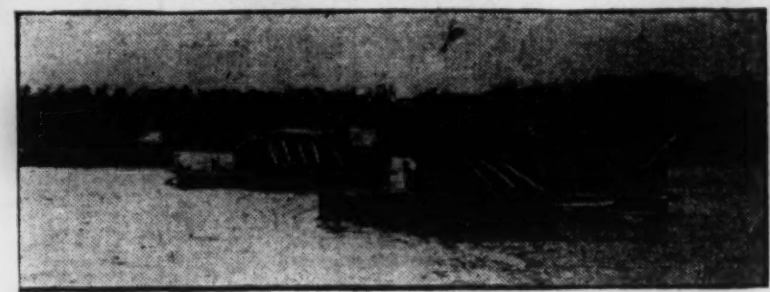
Call Is Now for Britons to Serve England First; Party Afterwards

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON—The general election of 1910 (January) is over, and the verdict of the country is pronounced "indeterminate," in the sense that the Liberal mandate is far less clear than at the last elections in 1906. All the world knows the parliamentary strength of the different parties: Liberal-Radical, Labor, Irish Nationalist, Unionist and their various hopes, fears and aims have been widely and freely discussed. Now is the moment to quietly meditate upon the situation, and it will be soonest grasped by losing sight temporarily of political parties as such, and regarding them merely as symbolic of the inner forces—national, social, economic—stirring English thought today.

Varied and important matters came before the electorate: the great questions of the budget, the reform of the House of Lords, the land, Irish home rule, national defense, social reform, tariff reform, free trade were all reviewed in one form or another, but in too many quarters they were presented to the people in so detached a fashion as to divert attention from their relation to each other as component parts of the one great issue. Three years ago, in 1907, was sounded a note of warning that both

Three Blue Danube Water Mills

ALL ANCHORED AHEAD THE RIVER CURRENT, WHICH FURNISHES POWER TO TURN GREAT WHEELS THAT DRIVE THE MILLS WITHIN



(Snapshot by Anthony Wayne Strauss, Cambridge, Mass.)

In these days when engineers are beginning to realize the importance of flowing and falling water as an available and cheap source of power, it may not be amiss to take notice that on the blue Danube the swift flow of that beautiful and romantic river has in an ingenious

way been taken advantage of to turn the gigantic wheels of "floating mills." As may be seen in the illustration, taken from a photograph, an important industry can be carried on without in the least detracting from the beauty of the river scene.

LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The Australian department of mines sunk 39 experimental bores in the Powlett river coal field some time ago, and this coal field is now developing in an astounding manner. Coal seams, varying from 4 feet to 9 feet in width, were disclosed, and they were officially estimated to produce 32,000,000 tons of coal. It was the intention of the government to reserve the Powlett field for the state, leaving the adjoining Kerrack basin to be developed by private enterprise. The outlook is so promising that a township is now in course of formation, and a railway is being built which is opening up a rich district. During the 10 weeks that the state mine has been open, 11,374 tons have already been brought to the surface, and the daily output, which is at present 350 tons, is increasing.

RUSSIANS ADOPT NOVEL FORM OF ADVERTISING

It appears that a Russian steamer, the Emperor Nicholas II., has been fitted out by 140 Russian firms, and despatched on a cruise in the Levant, with the object of familiarizing the people with the goods manufactured in Russia, and in the hope of obtaining orders. All the reports of the Eastern Mediterranean are being visited, and it is said that the organizers of the enterprise have already benefited considerably from the success of the expedition. The exhibits are displayed in glass cases and every one who comes on board is welcomed and given every facility for obtaining all necessary information.

The idea is novel, but there is no reason why the example should not be successfully followed by other countries. It is believed that should some English manufacturers emulate the example of

our Russian brethren they would have no difficulty in opening up a large market, especially for cutlery and woolen goods.

NEW PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRE IS INVENTED

A great number of inventions have been brought out from time to time with the object of preventing the puncturing of motor or bicycle tires. That none of them have been really successful is evident from the fact that new inventions are periodically placed upon the market. It appears that a German chemist, named Pleumer, has now produced an invention which he claims will entirely do away with tire troubles. The inventor replaces the ordinary inner air tube by a substance to which he has given the name of "pneumatic," which is said to be composed of gelatine, glycerine and other substances, combined by a patent process with compressed air. The substance is poured in a molten state between the wheel rim and the outer tube. Perhaps the most important feature of this new invention is that it is claimed to be as resilient as the ordinary double pneumatic tire in use at the present day. A similar invention has been on the market for some time, but it has not proved so successful as was anticipated. If Herr Pleumer's invention should prove to be as efficient as he claims, he will undoubtedly have achieved a great success, and his new discovery will be a great boon to motorists.

GEOLOGY MEDAL CONFERRED.

LONDON—The Wollaston gold medal for geological research was conferred Friday by the Geological Society of London upon William B. Scott, Blair professor of geology at Princeton University.

FRENCH WAR OFFICE DECIDES TO PURCHASE THREE BIPLANES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A commission appointed by the French war office has been watching the flights of aeroplanes constructed by Messrs. Farman Brothers at Mourmelon-le-Grand, and they have now decided to purchase three military flying machines of the Farman biplane type. With a strong breeze blowing trial trips were made in the presence of the commission, one of the aviators flying in company with Captain Madiot, for 32 minutes.

It is said that M. Paul de Lesseps has designed and constructed a monoplane with a view to beating all previous records as to speed. In design the aeroplane is similar to the Antoinette machine of M. Latham. Its span is 9.3 yards and its total length 8.2 yards. It is fitted with a 50-horsepower Gnome motor, the engine that did so remarkably well at the Rheims aviation week, and a four-bladed self-adjusting propeller. The weight of the machine, together with the aviator and petrol sufficient for one hour's run, is said to be 770 pounds.

Dr. Gans-Fabrice, the organizer of the Frankfurt International Aeronautical Exhibition, has expressed his intention of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. He proposes to start about the middle of May from either a point on the Portuguese coast or from Tenerife island. The aeronaut will use a balloon, elliptical in shape, 50 meters in length and 15 meters

in diameter, fitted with a car shaped somewhat like a submarine, and supplied with a 4-horsepower motor. The doctor estimates that it will take about six days to reach the American coast.

It is reported that an important order has been received by the Pipe Factories in Brussels, for motors for the dirigible balloons now being constructed by the French government. The engines have, it appears, 4 cylinders with a bore of 100mm, and a stroke of 180mm. Friction is reduced to a minimum by means of ball bearings which are used wherever possible. Motors of this description have successfully stood a test of 10 hours continuous running, the speed showing practically no variation during that period. Running at from 988 to 992 revolutions per minute they register 110 horsepower. Their weight in working order, with carburetor and piping is 410 kg.

At the Heliopolis aviation meeting it appears that M. Rougier achieved a great triumph, for he won not only the altitude prize, by attaining a height of 636 feet, but he won the prize for speed also, covering 5 kilometers in 5 m. 10 s. 2 s., representing a speed of about 36 miles an hour. The spectacle of M. Rougier soaring in large circles up to the great height of over 600 feet created a deep impression upon the spectators, of whom not many had seen an aeroplane in flight before.

MUCH IMPROVEMENT WORK IN CITIES OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PANAMA—Improvement work is being carried on with vigor at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the Canal Zone. In this city the work which has begun by the municipal engineering forces of the Pacific division in December is now in progress in most of the districts covered by the plans and estimates. The laying of sewers and water mains in the Cocca grove district was begun Jan. 25 on the Calle de la Paz and the Calle de la Victoria, the first of these extending from the Balboa road to the sea beach and the second extending in the same direction, one block east. Work in the suburb of Santa Cruz, east of the Panama railroad, opposite Pueblo Nuevo, was begun two days later. The laying of the pipes in all these localities will be followed by the grading, curbing and macadamizing of the streets. Private improvements are following rapidly in the wake of the public work in Guachapali and Santa Cruz, and upward of 100 houses have been erected, or are in course of construction, in these two districts.

In Colon work has been begun on the construction of a trunk sewer through D street. D street runs lengthwise of the place and only half of the city between that thoroughfare and the waterfront is in a proper condition. The city is growing rapidly and authority

has been obtained for a general plan of improvements to better the condition of the remainder of the town by raising its elevation to a minimum height of two feet above the sea-level, installing drainage, sewer and water systems, and macadamizing the streets. The total cost of this work is estimated at over \$1,000,000, about equally chargeable to a congressional appropriation, which will be reimbursed by the city, and to private landholders, who in this case are represented by the Panama Railroad Company.

POWERS PROTEST CHINESE EMBARGO

PEKING—Russia, Great Britain and Japan have protested to the foreign board against China's prohibition of grain exports from Heilungchiang, Manchuria, charging a violation of the international conventions, because of the effect upon the flour mills at Harbin. The Chinese viceroy at Mukden may extend the prohibition of grain exports to include Shengking in southern Manchuria.

From time immemorial the Chinese government has prohibited the exportation of cereals. This inhibition was against not only the exportation of grain to foreign countries, but against its transshipment from one province to another. About a year ago the Chinese government consented to allow the exportation of cereals from Manchuria.

COMMISSIONER GIVEN OVATION

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Prior to his departure for London, where he will take up his duties as Australia's first high commissioner, the Right Hon. Sir George Reed received remarkable proof of his popularity in the state where he has been one of the foremost public men for the past quarter of a century. The Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner in his honor, and the chairman in proposing the toast of the evening, said that Sydney was losing one who had become an institution in the public life of the state.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

COACH THOMAS NOW HAS FORTY-FIVE MEN ON VARSITY SQUAD

Prospects of Having Championship Nine at University of Pennsylvania Never So Bright as Now.

FOUR YALE GAMES

PHILADELPHIA—The past week has been a busy one for the candidates for the varsity baseball team at the University of Pennsylvania. The men have had nearly a month's practice indoors and as a result of the showing made during that time Coach Thomas has made his first cut in the squad. This is probably the only one that will be made until after the men get outdoors.

Forty-three men now make up the squad and they are being put through hard practice every day. Some of the candidates are showing up very well and the veterans who are again out for the positions which they held last year will be forced to their utmost in order to make this year's nine. Coach Thomas, of the varsity and Coach Cariss of the freshman squad are well pleased with the outlook. The former spoke of the prospects for the varsity as follows: "If all the men who are on the list, after the first cut, remain after the faculty passes on them, the prospects will be better than last year. Pennsylvania's famous seasons were from 1892 to 1895, but then we only broke even with Yale and Princeton. Last year we defeated them both. I know very well that we have a pitcher that is hard to beat, and furthermore, one of the best on a college team."

The chief work is consisting principally of batting, in which Thomas applied his hobby of bunting, the practice ending with the usual 15 minutes of fielding. A. Smiley and R. S. Alderdice, third and second basemen respectively of last year's varsity, reported this week along with A. Pettit, who competed last year for first base position on the 1912 nine for the first time.

The following are the men who have been retained for the varsity:

Capt. E. A. Wood, A. Thayer, W. Watts, W. S. Shultz, A. Smiley, E. B. Cozens, H. G. Alderdice, A. Smith, J. Horden, H. L. Thompson, H. Torrey, F. Moley, Hawk, L. C. Durrah, J. Smith, L. Pierce, J. Goode, E. H. Flagg, W. A. Benne, J. F. Heath, D. L. Hutchinson, B. Deacon, J. S. Meyers, R. E. Smith, R. J. Bonstien, H. K. Cornwall, C. H. Wolfe, J. B. Hart, J. L. Plummer, E. Thayer, S. S. Large, E. A. Abbey, Kahnawitz, L. D. Newman, F. G. Dugan, P. Ristone, D. T. Jones, W. N. Hall, E. R. McNeerney, H. H. Richards, Carr, C. E. Recordon and A. Pettit.

The announcement that two extra games with Yale will be played at Atlantic City on March 25 and 26 is very pleasing to Captain Wood as the contests will be excellent preliminary try-outs for both teams on the eve of their southern trips. This is the first time in Pennsylvania's baseball history in which the Red and Blue will meet the Elis in four games. In 1893 the two varsity nines met three times, Yale taking the odd game.

YALE NAMES WRESTLERS.

NEW HAVEN—The Yale wrestling team that will compete in the meet with Cornell, which takes place tomorrow, has been selected. The same men will also be used in the meet with the naval academy on the twenty-second and in the Princeton meet on the twenty-sixth.

The classification under the different weights is as follows: J. Sweeney '10, 115 pounds; A. R. Wheeler '11, 125 pounds; E. Sweeney, special, 145 pounds; W. A. Prime '11, 158 pounds.

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College Captain Who Has Many Veterans From Whom To Pick Championship Nine



EUGENE A. WOOD, 1910. Pennsylvania baseball team.

PLAY NEXT WEEK FOR CHESS TITLE

NEW YORK—The annual winter tournament for the New York state championship will begin at the rooms of the Rice Chess Club next Tuesday. The entries follow:

Championship tournament—F. J. Marshall, H. Helms, G. J. Belhoff, A. J. Souweine, L. Rosen, I. Tenenwurzel, W. G. Morris, A. A. Bierwirth, H. Neuker, J. Bernstein, G. Koehler, H. Rosenbaum and Otto Roethling.

General tournament—J. Kahn, J. K. Buck, S. Lehenon, J. Young, J. Zukerberg, D. Greenberg, P. Rosenzweig, J. Taubenhau, P. Lipschutz, Dr. Friedlich, W. Ziegler, E. Sendach, M. Hage, H. Kling, F. E. Brigham, S. H. Childs, H. Hegeman.

FIELD EVENT MEN CALLED OUT.

Training for the Harvard varsity field event men for the spring meets will begin on Monday. Thereafter all men wishing to compete in the hurdles, high and broad jumps, pole-vault, shot-put and hammer-throw will be expected to report to Coach Quinn in the gymnasium every afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This work is very important as it will be necessary to develop a number of new men in the field events.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE MEETS.

The New England Baseball League is holding its annual meeting at the United States hotel today. The most important matter to be taken up is the adoption of a playing schedule for the season.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

THE THREE-BALL MATCH.

(Being the fifth of a series of seven articles from the World of Golf on handicapping.)

There is nearly always something of disquietude in the constitution of a match where three have to play together, particularly when that circumstance is due to the non-arrival of an expected fourth. There is always something unsatisfactory about a threesome—where two of the players play one ball between them, as in a foursome, and the tertium quid pursues his solitary way in opposition; and this solution of the problem is rarely adopted. On the other hand, if three balls are to be played, the arrangement of the match is often a matter of no little difficulty.

One simple method is to make the round under medal play, instead of match play. Each of the trio can receive his usual medal handicap, and with A keeping B's score, B keeping C's and C keeping A's, the plan works comparatively easily. It seems to me that medal play is practised too little by the average golfer; it is different from match play in several respects, and the golfer can do worse than play a proportion of his "friendly" rounds under medal conditions, to accustom himself to its peculiarities. Merely to take your score—more or less inaccurately—during a holes match is not the same thing at all. Therefore, to make a three-ball match a means of renewing your acquaintance with the beauties of score play ought not to be in any way a hardship.

If, however, the trio have set their hearts upon match play, there are several things they can do. The most popular plan is for the best player to pit himself against the "best ball"—by which is meant the better ball—of the other two. There is a delightful uncertainty about this arrangement which of itself lends an additional element of sport to its progress, and accordingly golfers seldom stop to consider whether the constitution of a best ball match is really likely to produce a close game.

Suppose A, with a match play handicap of 6, agrees to "take on" the best ball of B and C, whose handicaps are respectively 10 and 12, what is the probable result? In my opinion the match in this case is as level as it can possibly be. For the question resolves itself into this: at how many holes will C be of assistance to B?

I think it is a fair estimate that in an average game between B & C, the latter would win 4 holes. That is to say B with C's assistance requires a handicap of four less than he would require unassisted—9 in place of 13, and the best ball of B and C is therefore a fair match for A.

As a useful and fairly accurate formula I would suggest that when B can afford to allow C d strokes in the

round, then the best ball of B and C will be about $\frac{1}{2}$ (9-4-2) strokes better in the 18 holes than B alone, always provided that d is not very great. Therefore, if B, the better player of the two, has a handicap of h, the proper handicap for the best ball of B and C is $h - \frac{1}{2}$ (9-4-2). I have made no allowance in my calculation for the moral advantage which B and C derive from one another's support.

A best ball match, however, is of little interest unless the two players whose best ball score is being taken belong to fairly nearly the same class. If one is much worse than the other, it is only once or perhaps twice in the round that he proves of any help to the combination, and accordingly he at least is apt to find the arrangement somewhat lacking in excitement. In such a case, if the two best players are of something like equal merit, a sporting game can often be obtained by the poor player challenging the worst ball of the other two.

The possibilities of such a match were pointed out by myself in the World of Golf two seasons ago, but when an amateur player, receiving nine strokes, played the worst ball of Braid and Vardon this spring the match was regarded as almost of the nature of a freak. The great beauty of the worst ball match is that both of the two players who are working together must maintain their efforts right up to the last putt at each hole. There is no possibility of depending upon the good play of one's partner as there is in a best ball game.

There remains a third method. The middle player, B, may play against the mean ball of A and C; that is, the scores of A and C are added and divided by two, and the hole is won, drawn or lost according as the figure thus obtained is less than, equal to, or more than, the figure in which B has got down. Where B would receive about as many strokes from A as he would give to C, this way of playing is a very just one, but the arithmetic involved is a drawback in the eyes of many lazy players.

Of course, it is always permissible to combine any of these arrangements with the giving of a handicap. But in my opinion it is infinitely preferable that the match should, if possible, be arranged so as to obviate the necessity of giving a handicap at all.

In the case, which from the nature of things is bound to occur fairly frequently in practice, where all three players are of practically equal skill, only the last of the above three methods can reasonably be followed, although, of course, it is open to any one of them to tackle the best ball of the other two upon receipt of a handicap. Five strokes in the round is a reasonable allowance for the two players to concede to their opponent in these circumstances.

Naturally, however, the trio have often a sneaking preference for an arrangement by which each may play for his own hand. There are various ways of doing this, the simplest, as I have already indicated, being to decide the game by score instead of holes. Nor is there any serious objection—save, perhaps, the difficulty of remembering the state of the various scores—to treating the three-ball match as three separate singles between each pair of the players.

A system which used to have a considerable vogue, but has of late years fallen somewhat out of favor, is as follows: If any of the three players wins the hole clear from the other two he counts that hole to himself. If two players halve with one another but are each better than the third, the two count a half each for their victory. If all three take the same number of strokes to hole out, nobody scores anything.

The great advantage of the method is the comparative ease with which the state of the game can be remembered. On the other hand, it is sometimes productive of the strangest results, as an example of the state of an actual score at the end of the first six holes will show:

A..... 4 6 6 4 3 6—29 3 points
B..... 5 4 4 2 4 5—27 1½ points
C..... 5 4 4 6 5 5—29 1½ points

In these six holes B, who has done really better than A, and would be square with him if they were playing one another, is yet behind him in points, while B and C, between whose scores there is absolutely no comparison, in points are equal.

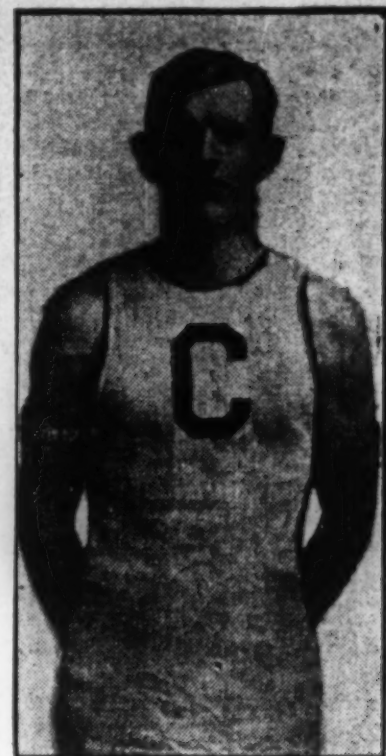
One advantage of this last fashion of scoring is that handicapping is a fairly easy matter. All that is necessary is for the weaker players to take a stroke at the holes at which they would have received them if they had been playing a single against the strongest of the three.

A more elaborate, but more equitable extension of the last idea is to count six points for the hole. If any player wins it clear from the other two he scores 4 points, and 2 points are scored by the next best; or if the other two players are down in the same number, they each score 1 point. If two players tie for the best score at any hole, each scores 3 points, and if all three have the same score 2 points are counted to each. The distribution of points according to this plan, in the six holes of the match whose scores are given above, would be:

A..... 4 0 0 4 3 4—19 0 points
B..... 1 3 3 2 2 3—14 3 points
C..... 1 3 3 0 0 3—10 0 points

A much more just and logical result. In fact, this last plan works with great fairness, no matter how erratic the scoring may be.

Leader of Ithaca College Rowing Organization Who Has Captured Many Titles



G. H. CRAWFORD, 1910. Commodore Cornell University navy.

YALE CAPTURES EXCITING GAME

NEW HAVEN—By remarkable playing in the last few minutes of play the Yale basketball team won the lead from the University of Pennsylvania in their annual basketball game here and won the game by 19 to 18. The summary:

YALE..... 19
Draw, r.f..... 10, Speer
Lindheim, l.f..... 10, Walton
Fennessy, c..... 10, Kennedy
C. Murfey, e..... 10, Blakeman
S. Murfey, h..... 10, t.f., Saxe
Score, Yale 19, Penn 18; goals from floor, Fennessy 3, Eames 2, Hyde, C. Murfey 2, Saxe 2, Walton 3, Blakeman; goals from fouls, Eames 3, Saxe 2; referees, Mr. Thorpe; umpire, Mr. Hare; time, 20m. halves.

HARVARD FENCES COLUMBIA.

The Harvard varsity fencing team will hold a dual meet with Columbia University at New York this afternoon. In the evening the members of the team will compete for the J. Sanford Saltus medals at the Fencers Club. While in New York the team will put up at the Harvard Club. The men making the trip are W. Hunt '11, captain, J. A. MacLaughlin '11, J. M. Moore '11, and G. B. Wilbur '12.

LOYD TO CAPTAIN POLO TEAM.

LONDON—H. Lloyd has been appointed captain of the English team, which is expected to go to the United States this summer.

MORE THAN EIGHT HUNDRED DOGS ARE TO BE EXHIBITED

Twenty-Sixth Annual Show of the N. E. Kennel Club Will Be Biggest Yet Held Here.

POLAR DOGS COMING

There will be many interesting dogs besides those of the best known breeds at the twenty-sixth annual show of the New England Kennel Club, which will be ready for visitors at 10 o'clock on the morning of Washington's birthday. The entry is a large one and more than 800 actual dogs of half a hundred different breeds may be seen during the four days of the exhibition.

In addition to an entry of Shetland sheepdogs from the lonesome, rugged islands north of Scotland, there are several West Highland terriers, white of color and a bit smaller than the popular Scottish terriers so well known at the dog shows; four Dandie terriers, the first to be exhibited here in recent years; nearly a score of Pomeranians and one or two of the Samoyede breed. This breed—pronounced Samoyad—was introduced into England about 20 years ago, the first specimen being brought from a tribe in the Archangel province of northeast Russia. The typical Samoyede is white, looks a bit like the Eskimo dog in face and ears, but is supposed to be descended from the



ALTO KING CAUMEN. Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp's prize winner.

Siberian wolf, whose color is white. When Nansen tried to find the pole he had Samoyede dogs hitched to his sledges. If the entry is to shape opinion it would seem that the St. Bernards are again coming into popular favor as a show dog. There are 32 entries, many of the dogs being champions and winners of yards of blue ribbons. These dogs are big, magnificent creatures, some of them standing 30 inches at the shoulder and weighing more than 150 pounds.

Two great Irish wolfhounds will represent an ancient breed that was barely saved from becoming extinct. These are the largest of the dog family, and in some respects the most interesting. And the Airedales! These useful terriers have come into favor in this country with an irresistible rush. They are English, and were long known as the waterside terriers in certain parts of England. The German police, in their experiments with man-trailing dogs have found the Airedales superior to the hounds, and other gun dogs. They are docile with children, quiet about the house, great watchdogs, and most affectionate companions.

The entry of Boston terriers is the largest recorded for an all-breed show in Boston. Among the 151 actual Bostons, representing an entry of 208, are many promising youngsters, champions, recent winners on their way toward full championship, and the chief prize winners of the recent Westminster Kennel Club show in New York. The Bostons will be judged by Joseph W. Dale of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Five of the husky Eskimo dogs that helped draw Commander Peary's sledges to the top of the earth will be on exhibition in the gallery of the hall during the four days' congress. At present they are trying to keep cool in a kennel at the explorer's summer home on Eagle island in Casco bay, off Portland. They will be in an igloo all by themselves, and in charge of Commander Peary's men.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE VOTES FOR THE SHORTER SCHEDULE

NEW YORK—The National league baseball magnates are scheduled to hold their final meeting this afternoon at which time a number of minor changes in the constitution will be considered and acted upon. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the proposed amendments.

The chief business of the week's session was finally accomplished late Friday when an amended schedule of 154 games was adopted. Those who had been opposing the short list were finally won over to it by the changing of some of the conflicting dates and by extending the season to Oct. 15, which will bring two more holidays into the playing season, Oct. 10 which is Chicago day and Oct. 12, Columbus day.

INSURE WITH SEARS

The league voted on an important change regarding the future election of officers which will do away with any chance of another deadlock similar to that which took place at the last annual meeting. Hereafter, five votes will elect and in case of a deadlock, the president officer will serve until his successor is chosen.

Another rule accepted was that regarding the player limit. The owners voted to accept the same rule as is now in effect in the American league, namely, that clubs shall be kept at 25 players between the dates of May 15 and Aug. 20, and from Aug. 20 to May 15 they can carry but 35.

The Murray case was unexpectedly taken up at Friday's meeting, despite the absence of President Fogel of the Philadelphia club. The directors voted that the matter came under their control and they voted to order the club to file a statement within 15 days showing cause why Manager Murray was released. They also voted that unless a satisfactory statement is forthcoming the club will be requested to pay a compromise sum of \$10,000 to the deposed manager.

CORNELL COACH IS PLEASED WITH FRESHMAN CANDIDATES

ITHACA, N. Y.—With one of the best and largest freshman crew squads that has ever turned out for spring rowing, Coach Courtney and Commodore Crawford of the Cornell navy are feeling very confident of retaining the freshman championship title which the 1912 boat won on the Hudson river last year.

The squad is now composed of over 40 candidates who are working daily on the machines, this many having survived the fall cuts and the five-day notices. Those who were the least promising in the first year aggregation were for the most part weeded out in the fall practice. The further elimination process in the choosing of a Poughkeepsie eight will be mainly on the basis of skill and endurance.

Coaches Courtney and Hoyle are well satisfied with the work of the men up to the present time. They have been reporting regularly for their work on the machines, and each man has been endeavoring to do his best to master the intricacies of the famous Courtney stroke. Both men and coaches are looking toward the near future when actual rowing on the upper inlet will be possible at least once a week.

At present no practice is held on Sat-

urdays, but as soon as the gigs can be launched, at least a part of the squad will have their work at the boathouse Saturday afternoons. With the exception of three or four the following list of combinations includes all of the 1913 oarsmen who are still practicing:

Row, C. W. Brown; 2, B. W. Shaper; 3, C. H. Elliott; 4, B. A. Lun; 5, J. S. Gage; 6, L. R. de Rooze; 7, R. A. Dittmar; stroke, E. H. Dole.
Bow, H. N. Gosman; 2, R. G. Nevins; 3, W. F. Thatcher; 4, R. W. Greiner; 5, G. C. Supple; 6, J. S. Whyte; 7, J. H. Munn; stroke, C. A. Bates.
Bow, L. C. Perry; 2, L. du B. Rees; 3, C. Home; 4, B. F. Barbo; 5, N. D. Steer; 6, F. G. Crafts; 7, A. Horner, Jr.; stroke, L. F. Green.
Bow, D. D. Jennings; 2, H. H. McIlwaine; 3, D. W. Wallace; 4, R. K. Baker; 5, Paul Williams; 6, H. Tilson; 7, G. H. Rockwell; stroke, A. C. Day.
Bow, A. Korber, Jr.; 2, P. C. Starr; 3, F. H. Whippleman; 4, R. S. Walt; 5, E. G. Courson; 6, H. R. Moore; 7, G. L. Collins; stroke, F. H. Potter.

In the early fall nearly 125 freshmen registered for the class crew from which number the above men have been classified and retained. This is a very good showing, even for Cornell.

The freshmen will have a race with the Harvard freshmen on the Charles river the day the varsities row, which will give them a good trying out previous to the final struggle on the Hudson.

Happenings in New York

COMMERCE BODIES PLAN TO COOPERATE IN NEW YORK STATE

NEW YORK—Cooperation between the commercial organizations of New York state has received a stimulus by a recent meeting in this city of the executive officers of the commercial bodies of Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse with the executive officers of the produce exchange, Merchants Association, Board of Trade and Transportation and Chamber of Commerce. The meeting, although entirely informal, may have far reaching consequences.

As the initiator of the movement President Simmons of the Chamber of Commerce expressed a desire for closer relations between the organizations of the state on matters of mutual interest. He said:

"As regards our commercial and agricultural interests, it would seem to be possible and highly desirable to bring about a closer and more effective cooperation. It is necessary for the Empire state, if it is to maintain its commercial supremacy, that its business men should unite aggressively for the conservation of its welfare and for the advancement of its best interests. It is not enough for the state to rely alone on its marvelous commercial advantages, its superb harbor, its great canal. If its business men are to be protected from unfair aggression they must stand together as the business men in the West do with such effective results.

"The must be firm in their defense of the state against predatory business men, petitioners and insist upon maintaining the full development and true conservation of the vast resources of the commonwealth."

INDICTMENT FORM ORDERED PREPARED AGAINST PACKERS

NEW YORK—Prosecutor Garven announces that, acting upon his recommendation, the Hudson county grand jury of New Jersey instructed him to draw up the form of an indictment against the National Packing Company and its directors.

The grand jury, he said, had evidence that food products have in some instances been kept in cold storage for seven years.

DEMOCRATS TAKE A RADICAL ACTION

NEW YORK—Coincident with the growth of rumors that William J. Connors of Buffalo will resign from his office of chairman of the Democratic state committee, came a call Thursday night for a special meeting of the committee in Albany, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Connors is spending the winter at Palm Beach, Fla., and did not sanction the call. Ten upstate members of the committee have taken the initiative. At their request Winfield A. Huppuch, clerk of the committee, issued a formal call, to which is appended a statement by the petitioners asking that such steps be taken "to rehabilitate and reorganize the party and the committee as would best serve and advance the cause and interests of the Democratic party in the next campaign."

Among those who sign are: Robert Winthrop Chapler, Poughkeepsie, and Patrick E. McCabe, Albany.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic national committee has just named Urey Woodson, Kentucky; Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; John W. Tomlinson, Alabama; John T. McGraw, West Virginia, and Edward A. Newman, District of Columbia a committee to act with a similar number of members from the congressional committee in connection with the Jefferson day banquet, to be held under the auspices of the Democrats of the District of Columbia at Washington, D. C., April 13.

MR. SCHWAB SEES BIG STEEL BUYING

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Friday expressed his belief in the indefinite continuation of prosperous conditions in the steel industry and in general business.

"There has been a falling off in steel orders since the first of the year," said Mr. Schwab, "but during the last week or so there has been an improvement and there is reason to believe that March will witness steel buying on a large scale."

NEW YORK OPENS MOTOR BOAT SHOW

NEW YORK—The sixth annual National Motor Boat Show opened in Madison Square Garden today with a large assortment of motor boats, supplies and accessories. More than 200 accessories are occupying space in the garden.

Ramblings of a Stub Pen

New York Daily Letter.

NEW YORK—An illuminating incident, showing clearly the determination of the present city administration to avoid favoritism or partiality to any individual or organization, is noted in connection with the recent request of the directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, that their building be exempted from city taxation. Although Abraham Abraham, a warm personal friend of the mayor, and one to whom he is largely indebted for his present position, was one of the original signers of the request, the mayor refused to consent to the exemption.

The Academy of Music, according to the letter of the law, is not a public institution, and only public institutions are entitled to exemption. The decision of the mayor and his advisors, therefore, was according to the strict terms of justice. Brooklynites are now interested in securing some change in the charter of the Academy, which will place it upon much the same footing as the Brooklyn library, without taking its management from the hands of its stockholders.

The Academy has never been a paying proposition financially and never paid a dividend. It was built for the advancement of art. The new building, erected but recently, is not yet finished, its decorations having been omitted because of lack of funds.

John V. Davis, chief engineers of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, differs from Governor Fort and the interstate bridge commission regarding the advisability of constructing a bridge over the Hudson river. According to Mr. Davis, who has had much experience with the McAdoo tunnel enterprises, 10 tunnels for horse and automobile traffic could be constructed under the Hudson river for the cost of one bridge, and the cost of maintenance of such tunnels would be less than that of a bridge. Governor Fort estimated \$8,000,000 as the cost of a bridge at the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street location, which he recommends. Some critics are inclined to doubt the correctness of Mr. Davis' assertion.

A bill recently introduced into the New

York Legislature would so amend the Indian law as to give the Seneca Indians the right to bring an action to determine the title to the lands they now occupy. And this measure has a history.

Years ago, at the close of the revolution, there was a dispute between New York and Massachusetts as to the ownership of the Seneca lands in western New York. This was settled by an agreement giving New York jurisdiction and sovereignty and giving Massachusetts the right to extinguish the Indian title by purchase, technically known as the right of preemption. Massachusetts sold this right and eight of the reservations were sold and the Indians crowded into two which remained, the Cattaraugus and the Allegany reservations. The right of preemption to these lands has descended into the hands of a single person, Charles E. Appleby of New York.

Several years ago the Indians brought action to determine the precise nature of the claims against them, and the case going the rounds of the courts was decided and reheard until the court of appeals held that the court was absolutely forbidden by the statute of the state from deciding the case at all.

Until the Legislature amends the statute and gives the Seneca Indians the right to bring an action, and the court the right to decide it, the Indians will never be able to ascertain their rights in connection with the lands they now occupy. This land embraces a territory of 50,000 acres.

Some lower East Side children, brought uptown for a day's outing in Central park, gazed with amazement at the trees and foliage on the East Side. They had never seen a growing tree before. This condition will be impossible a year hence, according to the plans of Park Commissioner Stover, who is preparing to make a parkway through the middle of Delancey street, from the Boverly to Williamsburg bridge and hopes to have it completed in the spring. Artistic and substantial iron fences will surround the improvements and will allow the small boys of the East Side to admire without touching.

MAKES TROLLEY ROUND TRIP BETWEEN UTICA AND ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK—Arthur J. Littlejohn, the Syracuse man who, as agent for the Beebe electric railroads, undertook an all-trolley trip from Utica to St. Louis and return, has completed his journey, it has taken him less than 110 hours of actual travel, although he was away 13 days. The westbound trip, made by a circuitous route taking in Chicago, covered eight days, and the return, direct, five days.

In traveling from St. Louis to Springfield, Ill., Mr. Littlejohn had the experience of spending a night on an electric sleeping car, very similar to the Pullman sleepers on steam trains. The sleepers are run nightly, he says, and receive big patronage. One goes to bed at night in St. Louis or Springfield, shortly after 11 p. m., and wakes up in the other

terminal at 7 a. m. The trip he describes as smooth and fast and entirely devoid of bumps and jars, such as passengers on steam roads often experience.

In construction and also in operation the big western electric systems differ greatly from those in New York and the East, says Mr. Littlejohn. This he attributes to the great difference in geographical conditions and also to the difference in the laws governing electric roads, which are less strict than in this state.

Most of the roads are single-tracked, but maintain high speed schedules, which according to Mr. Littlejohn are maintained with great regularity. The freight business of many lines has been extensively developed and represents a big share of their traffic.

HELP BACKWARD PUPILS, IS URGED

NEW YORK—That especial interest be taken in the public school children who do not get grades necessary for promotion, is the latest plea of the New York bureau of municipal research. Such retardation, the bureau says, means an enormous monetary loss to the city which might easily be lessened by sympathetic cooperation of teachers, principals, school boards and the children themselves.

"In defining the duties and powers of the local school boards," says the bureau in a circular letter, "the charter specifies visits for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the pupils and efficiency of teachers. Could there be any more important work than to ascertain now where the non-promoted children are and what steps may be taken to prevent further retardation?"

Public sentiment was recently aroused to the seriousness of this condition in New York by the publication of reports which indicated an unduly large list of non-promotions and a long "over age" list.

OFFICES REMOVED TO NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—The headquarters of the American Association for Labor Legislation has been moved from Madison, Wis., to the Metropolitan building, New York city. The reason given for the change is the growth of the association during the last year.

One purpose of the organization is to avoid duplication of efforts toward securing greater care and greater uniformity in industrial research and labor legislation. This requires close cooperation between the association and other national societies having their offices in the East. It has also been felt that accessibility to New England and Pennsylvania, as well as to Washington, makes New York a good location for the national headquarters.

BUILDING BIG NEW JAMAICA STATION

NEW YORK—The second largest non-terminal railway station in the United States is now under construction at Jamaica, in the borough of Queens and the township of Queens county, N. Y. When work is completed all the Long Island railroad lines, east and west of Jamaica, except those of the north shore and the Rockaway beach divisions, will converge at this station as the great receiving and distributing point. All the bridges between Jamaica and the Sunnyside yards, the prospective terminal yards of the Pennsylvania railroad, are being constructed wide enough for a six-track system, which will eventually be installed.

This spring the necessary improvements will be completed to establish elevated railroad service between Jamaica and Delancey street, Manhattan, via the Williamsburg bridge, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated lines and the Long Island railroad tracks.

Altogether the Long Island road is contemplating an expenditure of \$2,000,000 on improving the transit facilities of Jamaica. Among other things these improvements include the elimination of grade crossings and the erection of a modern eight-story administration building for the executive offices of the road.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION FOR PRISON TOWN

NEW YORK—Dannemora, N. Y., a prison town, has organized a civic association with these objects: "To form an alliance among those who desire the best possible conditions in the community; to make it possible to bring to bear on the problems to be met the united force of representative public sentiment; to lend its support to the best administration of local affairs and to promote the moral and social welfare of the community."

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

Lace Curtains and Drapery Materials

Large purchases of imported merchandise from wholesalers who furnish Chandler & Co. with their finest curtains and drapery materials at large discounts.

French Lace Curtains

	Value	Price		Value	Price
3 prs. Real Arabian	100.00	60.00	3 prs. Pt. de Bruges	20.00	12.50
1 pr. Filet	100.00	50.00	22 prs. Marie Antoinette and Renaissance	15.00 to 19.00	10.00
2 prs. Real Arabian	70.00	40.00	8 prs. Swiss and Lacet	14.50	9.50
8 prs. Real Arabian	60.00	35.00	7 prs. Ivory Lacet	12.00	8.50
2 prs. Fine Brussels	50.00	35.00	4 prs. Brussels	12.00	8.00
2 prs. Real Arabian	25.00	15.00	4 prs. Brussels	11.50	7.50
3 prs. Beautiful Brussels	22.00	14.00	4 prs. Lacet	10.50	7.00
3 prs. Arab Lacet	18.00	12.00	3 prs. Swiss	9.00	6.00
50 prs. including Irish Point, on Scrim, Lacet, Marie Antoinette, Pt. de Bruges, Brussels and Swiss. Values 7.50 to 12.00.		5.00	66 prs. including Cluny, Lacet, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Brussels. Values 4.50 to 5.50.		2.95

SPECIAL—About 400 Pairs Cluny Edged

Scrim Curtains

Fine quality round thread Etamine Scrim, 2 inch hemstitched border, with exceedingly attractive cluny edge—there is a tremendous demand for these curtains to take the place of the ruffled muslin curtains, in white, ivory and Arabian. Value 3.00. Price 1.95

Imported CRETONNES

English and French Cretonnes—Beautiful floral patterns—small chintz designs—cream and white grounds—colonial and block effects and rich tapestry designs in dark colors—very desirable for upholstery and slip covers. Special prices on slip covers and curtains in this sale

Values 45c to 90c. Price

22c

Oriental Rugs

Which show a saving
in the purchase
price of

25% to 35%

—and this saving comes from price conditions in the wholesale market due to troublesome times in the East.

Of course everybody realizes that all rugs offered by Chandler & Co. are of the very highest class.

Double Damask Table Cloths All Sizes

From 2 x 2 to 2 x 4 yards
From 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 x 3 yards

Values 6.50, 8.50, to 12.50. All priced

5.00

QUINCY CITIZENS TO DINE ADMIRAL

QUINCY, Mass.—A committee of Quincy citizens met Friday night to make plans for a welcome home to Rear Admiral Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, who is expected here next week from London where he secured a \$22,000,000 contract for building Argentine battleships and a \$500,000 contract for building turbine engines for the Italian navy. Mayor Shea presided.

It was voted to hold a reception in Alpha hall Wednesday evening from 6 to 8:45 o'clock and a banquet in Music hall at 7 o'clock. Today as soon as the steamship bringing Rear Admiral Bowles gets in the communication zone, a wireless invitation from Mayor Shea to the reception and banquet will be sent to him.

Y. M. C. A. ADJUSTS INSURANCE BILL

The insurance on the Boston Y. M. C. A. building and contents, destroyed by fire Jan. 13 last, has been adjusted through the office of Carter & Peabody. The amount of the loss aggregated \$133,000, of which \$120,000 was on the building and \$13,000 on its contents. The association carried insurance amounting to \$145,300, of which \$132,192 was on the building and \$13,108 on the contents of the building.

PASS BILL TO REDISTRICT STATE. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The redistricting act was passed by the Senate Friday after a long-drawn-out debate. Governor Pothier formally approved the measure at 3 p. m. and the bill became a law.

NEW YORK DINES JAPANESE BARON

NEW YORK—The Japan Society of New York gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night in honor of Ambassador Yasuya Uchida and his wife, the baroness. The feature of the dinner was the comments of Mayor William J. Gaynor, on his introduction by Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the Republican county committee, who was ambassador to Japan at the time of the Russian war, and was toastmaster at the dinner.

CHARLES E. ADAMS PASSES ON. LOWELL, Mass.—Charles E. Adams, ex-president of the Massachusetts Board of Trade and of the Lowell Board of Trade, passed away Friday night.

BROOKLINE HOME IS BURNED TODAY

Fire which was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock a. m. today at the home of Walter Kimball, 10 Beech road, Brookline, destroyed the residence causing a loss of about \$15,000. Just after the discovery of the fire and before all the members of the family had escaped, Mrs. D. J. Bassett, a relative, leaped from a second-story window and was somewhat injured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GUARD AMERICANS IN CHINA. WASHINGTON—The gunboat Callao has left Hongkong for Canton, China. There have been rumors of trouble there recently.

SOCIALIST SCORES CHANCELLOR ON HIS SUFFRAGE SPEECH

(By the United Press.)
BERLIN—The Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg were excoriated today in debate in the Reichstag by Dr. Franke of the socialist group, who introduced an interpellation of the chancellor regarding his remark in a recent debate that manhood suffrage was an evil.

When Franke attacked the Kaiser, Vice-President Spain, who was presiding, called him to order and said that no speaker would be allowed to drag the Kaiser's name into the debate.

"I will say what I like about the Emperor," Franke retorted.

The Conservatives tried to shut down the speaker, but the socialists, though outnumbered, cheered and applauded.

"The Reichstag must insist that the same respect that is given the Kaiser and the law that creates him shall be given the Reichstag and the law that creates it," added the speaker.

The socialists declare the chancellor's attack on manhood suffrage to be an attack on the constitution. When Franke began his address, he began applying the same epithets to the Kaiser that the chancellor recently applied to those fighting for manhood suffrage.

"When the empire was founded," said Franke, "the Emperor and the Reichstag were simultaneous creations, both integral parts of the constitution and both entitled to the same respect."

But the chancellor has described the Reichstag's basic suffrage as a demoralizing and dangerous influence on public life. I have just as good a right to say the same thing regarding the Kaiser and his speeches. To attack the principles that underlie the latter is to attack the former."

Franke pointed out what he termed the blessings of popular franchise as exemplified in America.

"The Prussian government in suppressing public opposition to the Prussian franchise bill will yet provoke a revolution in which the socialists will sweep away the chancellor and all other obstacles to popular government," he concluded.

It was several minutes before the chairman could restore order. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg replied to Franke. As he arose he was cheered by the Conservatives, but the socialists treated him with the disrespect that the Conservatives showed to Franke.

The chancellor contended that the "democratization of the franchise widened the government of the country but degraded the tone of the public life." Herr Bethmann-Hollweg availed a subsidence of the socialist disorders and then continued:

"I have never expressed any intention of abolishing manhood suffrage for the Reichstag. I refuse to discuss the Prussian franchise in the Reichstag as that is not a federal, but a state question. Hence it is Prussia's own business. Neither the federal legislature nor the Reichstag has any right to interfere in Prussia's own affairs."

**SEES NO CONFLICT
IN STATEMENTS**

The attitude of President Mellen of the New Haven road in his speech at the Boat and Shoe Club dinner Wednesday—when he said that it would be a mistake to force by legislative enactment the electrification of the lines about Boston—was pronounced by the United Improvement Association to be at variance with a promise said to have been made April 8, 1906, by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes regarding the electrification of suburban lines within five or six years.

Mr. Byrnes, when asked for his opinion as to a variance between the two statements, said there was no conflict between what Mr. Mellen said and what Mr. Byrnes had said heretofore, and that evidently the men who prepared the statement of the United Improvement Association had not carefully read Mr. Mellen's statement.

**UNION TO REPLY
TO JUDGE WAIT**

The Central Labor Union proposes at its meeting Sunday to formulate an answer to Judge William C. Wait of the superior criminal court who declares that unions prevent boys from learning trades, with the result of tending to make them criminals.

Judge Wait in pronouncing sentence Friday upon five boys who were convicted before him said he knew boys got into criminal environment through not being able to get employment on account of the actions of labor unions. When these boys are sent to reformatories or to prison they are taught trades.

**DEFENDS COLLEGE
GIRL HOMEMAKER**

"The working girl does not make a better home-maker than the college girl," said President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College Friday evening at the "gentleman's night" dinner of the Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, given in the Hotel Vendome, Boston. President Woolley went on to explain that a contrary statement purporting to come from her was published through a misunderstanding of her remark that professional women made better wives than college girls without training.

DUBIOUS CONDITIONS RENDER THE COMING ELECTIONS UNSURE

Political prophets are watching very closely the situation both at home and in the country at large. Here in Massachusetts there seems to be an opinion that the popular unrest so plainly shown all over the states is likely to be found as deeply seated here as elsewhere. Many see conditions parallel to those of 1892, after the passage of the McKinley tariff act by a Republican Congress. That bill was enacted in 1890 and in 1892 on the issue of "tariff reform" the Democrats elected a President and Congress and the Senate became Democratic.

The election next November will be for state officers and congressmen. There are 14 congressional districts in Massachusetts and the Democrats hold but three of these, the ninth, tenth and eleventh, all of them largely within the city of Boston. Of the 11 held by the Republicans at least one is close, the fifth, now represented by Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell. It has been carried by Democrats several times. It is an industrial district, containing the great mill cities of Lowell and Lawrence, and liable to be more than ordinarily affected by the unrest which seems to be abroad.

Republican leaders confess that the situation might be more promising, that the agitation for cheaper prices, the criticism of the Payne tariff bill and the trusts as largely responsible for conditions which prevail, are likely to loosen party ties to some extent at least, unless counteracted before election.

So far as known Congressman Butler Ames intends to be a candidate for re-nomination. He is also a candidate for United States senator, to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge next year. An attempt has been made by former Speaker John N. Cole of Andover to get Mr. Ames to declare himself in regard to another term as representative in Congress from the fifth district, but so far he has been unsuccessful, so that it is considered certain that the Lowell man proposes to seek a reelection to Congress, and make a campaign for United States senator at the same time.

The eleventh, represented by Congressman Andrew J. Peters, a Democrat, may be recovered by the Republicans if the Democrats refuse to renominate him. Mr. Peters in the city campaign for mayor was a Storrow man, and it has been said he would be set aside for some other man this fall. The district is supposed to be Republican, but Mr. Peters is popular and has been fortunate in the view of many Republicans. In the men he has had opposing his election.

The situation in the state is very similar to what it is in the congressional districts. With a majority last fall of but 7000 or 8000 for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Republicans today face a situation unlike any they have experienced since the early nineties.

One thing at least offers them hope. Governor Draper has always won out and is regarded as an admirable tactician. The leaders realize it would be hard to find a candidate who combines so many qualities which compel success. Five times he has asked the suffrages of the voters of the state, and only in 1908 was the victory emphatic.

TEACHERS TO URGE A MINIMUM SALARY

A minimum salary for teachers of \$450, a minimum term of three years for superintendents of schools, and giving the superintendent power of nomination, transfer and dismissal, are measures which the Massachusetts Superintendents Association at its meeting Friday in Tremont Temple voted to urge before the Legislature next year.

The teachers' agency bill which has been the chief subject of debate in the House for the last two days will probably again occupy the attention of the Massachusetts representatives Monday. This bill aims to prevent the agencies from asking exorbitant prices for securing positions for teachers. The bill was admitted against an adverse report of the committee Thursday and ordered to a third reading Friday.

DORCHESTER GIRL SAVES CHILDREN

Helen Payson, 14 years old, of 80 Mascot street, Dorchester, is being commended today because of her bravery in rescuing her 12-year-old sister and 3-year-old brother from a fire at the Payson home Friday evening. The parents of the children were away and the three little ones were in bed when a fire started in the cellar from an overheated furnace.

The house became filled with smoke. Helen crawled down stairs in answer to a passerby who had discovered smoke issuing from the cellar windows. Then she rushed back to the second story, roused her sister and, clasping the baby brother, attempted to get back to the street. The children were part way down the stairs when neighbors came to their assistance. The damage was about \$200.

COLLEGE GIRLS AND MEN DANCE.

About 50 Wellesley girls and their guests from Harvard, Technology and other colleges danced at Riverbank court Friday evening. Mrs. M. L. Rhein of New York and Mrs. E. C. Mason of Cambridge were the hostesses. The affair was given under private auspices.

NAVY YARD FORCES TO BE SET TO WORK ON SEVEN WARSHIPS

It is reported unofficially in Boston that seven warships, the Salem, North Dakota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Vermont, Tennessee and Washington, have been ordered to the Charlestown navy yard for repairs. This means employment for the 2500 men who have been idle through lack of work. No notice has yet been received at the yard.

The repairs will mount up into hundreds of thousands of dollars and will consume some for their completion.

The scout cruiser Salem will be the first ship to arrive, according to the official reports. She will probably be at the yard next Thursday. The North Dakota is to follow and is due here on March 19. On March 24 the battleships Mississippi, New Jersey, Vermont, Tennessee and Washington are expected.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT SENDS HIS THANKS

Edmund Billings, secretary of the Paris flood relief committee of Massachusetts, today made public an extract from a letter received by Prof. Barrett Wendell of Boston from French Ambassador Jusserand at Washington, in which the diplomat expresses deep gratitude for the liberal contributions made for the aid of France by the people of Massachusetts.

Ambassador Jusserand stated that he wishes he could have been present at the memorable meeting at the State House when it was decided to cable \$50,000 for the relief of Paris and concludes with the words: "All France, you may be sure, will be grateful, and the old feeling between us and our Massachusetts friends rejuvenated."

A \$100 subscription to the relief fund today from Walter C. Baylies increased the total to \$46,981.05, leaving about \$3000 more to be raised to cover the first remittance to the American ambassador in Paris.

CHAIRMAN NAMES SUB-COMMITTEES

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Democratic state committee has appointed the following executive committee for the present year: Walter H. Cramer of Lynn, Henry A. Frothingham of Boston, Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, Senator John F. Meaney of Blackstone, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell and Dr. Timothy P. Sullivan. John F. McDonald of Boston is designated to act as chairman again. Ex-officio members of the committee are the chairman, the six vice-chairmen and the secretary and treasurer of the full committee.

Humphrey O'Sullivan has been reappointed chairman of the finance committee, but the other members are yet to be named.

MISS IDA MULLE GIVES A RECITAL

Miss Ida Mülle gave a recital of children's songs and stories at the Leland Powers studio, New Century building, this forenoon. The chamber was filled with an audience that was kept constantly entertained by Miss Mülle's varied talents for song, recitation and impersonation.

Among the numbers were "The Brownies' Picnic," "The Foolish Little Maiden," "The Little Jap Doll," "How the Elephant Got His Trunk" and "The Dolls' Party." Mrs. Maude Paradis Lane accompanied Miss Mülle on the piano and also gave a short pleasing program of songs and stories following that of Miss Mülle.

NEW BILL TODAY IN SHOE DISPUTE

A bill was brought in the superior court today by Frank L. Simpson and Thomas W. Gardner, assignees of the Waverly Shoe Company, asking for instructions on a claim of \$2600 of the United Shoe Machinery Company. After the assignment the shoe machinery company removed its leased machines from the factory and later presented a bill for \$2600 for repairs and other charges. The plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from bringing suit. The bill will be heard Feb. 28, on an order of notice issued today.

DRAW GETS STUCK; HOLDS UP TRAFFIC

The Sullivan square service of the Elevated Railway Company was tied up for about an hour and a half at 9 a. m. today, owing to a disarrangement of the drawbridge at Charlestown which made it impossible to close the draw.

As soon as possible, however, inbound passengers were transferred from the elevated cars to the surface cars, every available car being pressed into service from Sullivan square to Scollay square.

STAG PARTY HELD BY COLLEGE MEN

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston University held a stag party Friday night. About 75 high school pupils, who are thinking of entering Boston University next year, were shown over the building, and met professors and students.

Our rapidly enlarging business and consequent increased stocks of merchandise necessitated the erection of our immense New Building

The first section of this modern, fireproof building, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest mercantile structures in the world, is now in readiness, the different floors being devoted to the various lines of merchandise listed below:

STREET FLOOR	SECOND FLOOR
Silverware Jewelry Cullery Clocks Stationery and Engraving Fancy Leather Goods, Suit Cases Travelling Bags, Optical Goods Toilet Goods Perfumery	Bathroom Fixtures Sewing Machines Brass and Copper Novelties Hardware, Paints and Brushes Picnic and Motor Baskets Furnishings for Pet Animals Kitchen Furnishings
THIRD FLOOR	FOURTH FLOOR
Fireplace Goods Lamps Oil and Gas Lamps Electrolights Lamp and Candle Shades Baskets Woodenware Galvanized and Iron Ware Refrigerators	Pictures Picture Framing Artists' Materials Games Toys Dolls Pyrography Waiting Room
FIFTH FLOOR	SIXTH FLOOR
Oriental and Domestic Rugs	Upholsteries Lace Curtains Shades and Awnings Wall Papers Screens Couch Covers Bed Sets Utility Boxes
SEVENTH FLOOR	
Carpets, Linoleums and Matting Ingrains Oil Cloths Trunks	

¶ This completed addition gives us 140,000 square feet more selling space—a commodious waiting room on the fourth floor—two entire floors of 20,000 square feet each for extra stock rooms and work rooms. When the entire building is finished (probably in the early fall), it will contain a total floor area of about half a million square feet. All this is, of course, in addition to our regular Main Building with its great floor area.

¶ The building on the corner of Avon, Chauncy and Bedford streets is a modern fire-proof structure, now occupied solely by our Furniture Section and the Furnished Suite of Rooms. This additional space gives us an opportunity for displaying a largely increased assortment, including all that is best in American and European manufacture.

¶ We cordially invite our customers to inspect our new surroundings, and trust that the arrangement of sections and shopping facilities will meet their approval.

Jordan Marsh Company

WESTERN AVENUE BRIDGE USE ASKED

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has notified the Massachusetts railroad commissioners that it expects to run its cars as formerly over the Western Avenue bridge, beginning Monday morning, unless otherwise notified by the commission. About three months ago the company was notified to cease running its cars over the bridge until certain repairs had been made. The company made temporary repairs and was then allowed to run cars under restrictions and now, having made permanent repairs, it wishes to run its cars as heretofore.

MINES AT BUTTE FORCED TO CLOSE

BUTTE, Mont.—The strike of the hoisting engineers at the Butte mines who are members of the International Engineers' Union has practically closed all the mines in the district and the two big smelters of the Amalgamated Copper Company at Anaconda and Great Falls are gradually closing.

PLAN TO REBUILD ALLSTON CHURCH

The Allston M. E. church is to erect a new building on the site of the present edifice on Harvard Avenue. A committee has been appointed comprising the pastor, the Rev. Frank G. Potter, L. P. Mann, A. W. Day, J. W. Gould, James H. Wolf and B. R. Christopher, to look into the matter and formulate plans.

LEAVE IS GRANTED FOR DR. SEDGWICK

Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been granted a leave for the first time in several years and will leave Boston March 18 for an extended European trip. He will sail from New York on the Saxonia March 19 for Madeira and other Mediterranean points. Much time will be spent in Greece, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina and northern Italy. Trips through Germany, France and England will follow.

HARVARD JUNIORS DANCE.

The Harvard juniors held their fifth annual dance in the Harvard Union Friday evening. Richard Whitney, M. de F. Beal, Reginald C. Foster, Charles Hann, Jr., George R. Harding, P. D. Howe, Herbert Jacques, Jr., Robert S. Jowett, J. Kean W. S. Seamans, Jr., J. Shillito, Perry D. Smith and John A. Sweetser had charge.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN OHIO.

WHEELING, W. Va.—In a rear-end collision on a bridge on the Wheeling & Lake Erie near Connors, Jefferson county, O., early today, a bridge collapsed and fell into the creek, with an engine and two loaded cars. One man was killed and three injured.

MILL CLOSSES INDEFINITELY.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—On account of labor difficulties and in accordance with notices posted at the J. & P. Coats thread mill, the big factory shut down Friday night for an indefinite period, and 2800 employees are now idle.

EASTERN HARVEST COMPARES WELL

Editor of Agricultural Publication Urges Encouragement of City Gardening for Children.

"Improved farms in New England are yielding harvests that compare with those produced in the great farming districts of the West," declared G. C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, in speaking today before a large audience at Horticultural hall.

"In some cases the yield per acre is better," he continued. "More than this the farmer is near the great markets, near large bodies of consumers, and has the advantage of good transportation methods. Every effort should be made to develop the agricultural possibilities of New England."

The speaker declared that the garden city movement is doing much throughout the country to increase the future possibilities of agriculture in America. He said that there are now 144,000 children engaged in this movement.

Were You

Buying a bond for investment you would take every possible precaution. A little added expense to make sure would not count. If you buy a home how much more important to have the title secured forever by a Guaranty. You want the best that can be had at whatever expense. A guaranteed title is the best and costs no more.

**MASSACHUSETTS
TITLE INSURANCE CO.**
70 State Street, opposite Kilby.
Send for "Title Guaranty" booklet 16.

SHORE PROPERTY TO BE IMPROVED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement is made of the acquisition by the Watch hill fire district of the entire strip of shore front for \$49,000. The property thus secured will be surveyed by an engineer and plans will be made for the beautification of the seaside, so as to make the place more attractive as a summer resort. The acquisition of the property is the result of months of work and a special act of the Rhode Island Legislature by which the fire district was empowered to secure the land.

2½ Inch Posts

7 one-inch uprights, 1¼-inch top rods. Satin finish, best make and absolutely guaranteed.

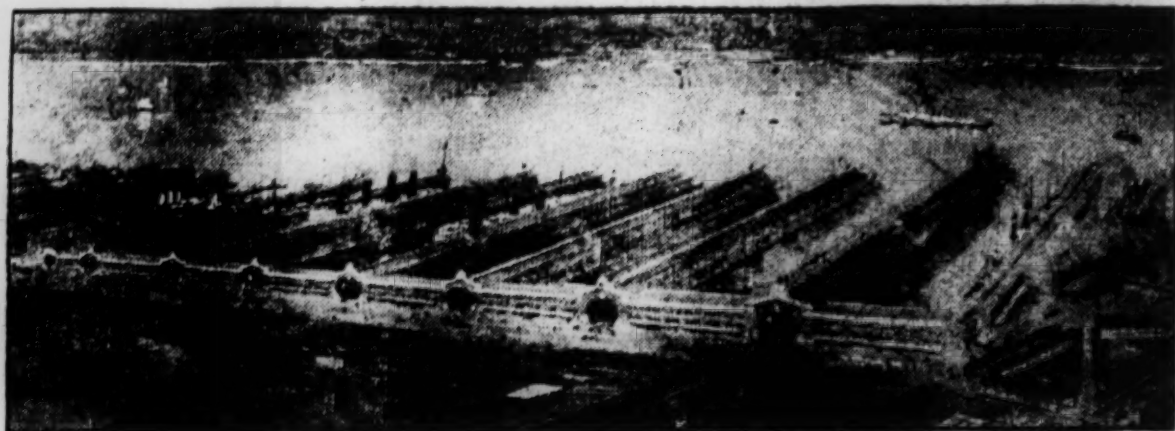
A Regular \$39.00 Bed for

\$27.00

Morris & Butler
Mattress and Spring Manufacturers
97 Summer Street

Municipal Piers of New York Now Ready for Use

Property Valued at Twenty-seven Million Dollars
Has Been Constructed for Benefit of Shipping.



VIEWS OF DOCKING FACILITIES NEW YORK HAS PROVIDED FOR STEAMSHIPS.

The ships of the American, Atlantic Transport, Red Star, White Star, the International Mercantile Marine Company, La Compagnie Generale Atlantique and the Cunard line will occupy piers or docking space on the series of nine piers. The structures extend from West Nineteenth to West Twenty-third street, with a bulkhead 2800 feet long on the marginal street.

NEW YORK—Monday will be moving day on the waterfront of this city. For the Chelsea improvements, the \$27,000,000 line of piers constructed by the city will be opened and the steamers of the American, Atlantic Transport, Red Star and White Star lines will move from their present locations in the famous old "Greenwich Village," to the new docks extending from West Nineteenth to West Twenty-third street.

Pending the handing over of the immense piers to the leasing companies the engineers of the dock department are thoroughly testing the equipment, which alone cost the sum of \$7,500,000. These docks, which represent the largest undertaking in municipal ownership ever tried in New York, are monumental works of modern mechanical skill, and are equipped with heating, lighting and power appliances run by three separate power plants, which are models of completeness and representative of the highest engineering attainments of the kind.

The work of building the Chelsea piers was instituted by J. A. Bensch, former commissioner of docks and ferries, and was finished by Calvin Tomkins, the present commissioner. All construction was done under C. W. Staniford, chief engineer of the department of docks and ferries.

About 10 years ago the department was confronted with the serious condition of having no property on which to build additional piers along the Hudson river front to accommodate the ever-increasing demand. The government refused to extend the pier head-line the necessary 200 feet asked for, thus compelling the city to condemn and buy property inshore, consisting of upland upon which were located city streets, buildings, gas tanks, etc. This property had first to be cleared and then dredged, transforming in this way the upland into land under water, in order to obtain piers of the necessary length.

Nine piers have been built, eight of them varying from 800 to 825 feet in length and 125 feet in width. The sheds are footed upon the deck timber piers, which are of the standard type, except that the plank floor is covered with a heavy reinforced concrete slab, surfaced with asphalt. The whole development comprises nine sheds extending into the river and a bulkhead shed about 2800 feet along the marginal street. The framing is all steel.

Apart from the magnitude of the work there are several new features which distinguish these sheds from any built up to this time. The main columns are continued up through the roof and located so as to form substantial cargo hoists for the whole length. A continuous line of tricing door is provided for both floors and so arranged that practically the whole side can be opened. The steel front of the bulkhead is constructed of steel frame and reinforced concrete with pink granite base and is more elaborate from an architectural point of view than any other built in New York up to this time. Warren & Wetmore architects, were employed by the city to prepare the architectural treatment of these sheds.

The sheds involve the use of 31,000 tons of steel, distributed as follows:

Pier No. 55	2,900
Pier No. 56	2,900
Bulkhead	1,200
Pier No. 57	3,630
Pier No. 58	3,630
Pier No. 59	3,630
Bulkhead	1,910
Pier No. 60	3,590
Pier No. 61	3,590
Pier No. 62	1,800
Bulkhead	2,400

Total tons 31,000

A floor area of 1,088,000 square feet is provided on the lower and upper decks of the sheds and bulkheads.

The opening of the piers will take place formally on Monday, when, with the breaking of red, white and blue ribbons stretched between piers 60 and 61 by the Oceanic of the White Star line, the fleet of the Mercantile Marine Company will start docking there.

The International Mercantile Marine Company will occupy piers 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, extending from West Nineteenth to West Twenty-second street, and shortly after the arrival of the Oceanic, which marks the first of the White Star fleet, will come the steamships of the American, the Atlantic Transport and the Red Star lines. The French line will soon occupy pier 57, the first steamship being the *Savoie*, which is due to arrive from France on Feb. 26. This line has an exceptionally fine waiting room in the pier headhouse. Piers 55 and 56 at the lower end, will be occupied by the Cunard line.

Boston City Club a Civic Factor



THE CLUBHOUSE IN BEACON STREET.

In the heart of the business district and yet removed from its vortex, the solid, comfortable rooms attract many from more luxurious quarters.

One of the most potent factors in the civic life of Boston, outside of actual politics, is the Boston City Club. This organization, which is unique in many ways, is a veritable clearing house for all kinds of ideas pertaining to and affecting civic questions of all magnitudes. It is absolutely non-partisan, non-sectarian, and could not easily be more representative of a great city than it is, for its members comprise men in all walks of life, business, professional, labor and even ecclesiastical. Founded, as it was, in a spirit of good fellowship, every member knows every other member and it is this feeling of good-will that makes it possible for them to get together and bring out their best in the form of ideas or perhaps concrete plans for the betterment of the municipality in general or particular.

A feature of the life of the Boston City Club is its Thursday night talks, at which some prominent person conspicuous in city, state or national circles addresses the gathering, after which a general discussion of the subject at hand is indulged in by those present. The subjects given attention are varied and the speakers are secured from all parts of the country.

The club seems to be the logical repository



DAVID F. TILLEY.
Recently elected president of the Boston City Club to succeed Mr. Lehy.

depository for distinguished visitors to the city. If, for instance, some official of another state or of the federal government comes to town either in his official capacity or incognito he is proffered the hospitality of the club and invited there. Governors of several western states and mayors of various cities have addressed the club at these meetings, which have proven a boon in more ways than one. One Thursday night out of every month is devoted to a musical or other form of light entertainment.

The social side of this admirable body of men is alone of a character to warrant its continued existence. There is a finely appointed restaurant and grill room, which daily supply luncheons and other meals for about 1000 members or their guests. Within a few months many thousands of dollars have been spent on the clubhouse in Beacon street, which really is three fine old residences brought up to the minute for convenience by the acme of the building art. An auditorium, seating more than 700, has been provided on the fourth floor. On other floors are sleeping apartments, billiard halls, private dining rooms and lounging quarters, with huge sleepers, low chairs and all the latest periodicals. The club also possesses a fine library



J. R. SIMPSON.
Treasurer of the Boston City Club handles large amount annually.

WITH GENUINE PLEASURE

The Publishers of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE announce they have found a remarkable novel, which begins in the March Number.

"A SUCCESSFUL WIFE"

A rare story of wide charm, rarely told.

It is the eternal woman's problem, *married happiness or divorce*.

One woman in every twelve is driven to divorce, but this woman works it out successfully. Opinions differ in regard to almost any story, but here is one to which no one has yet said No.

Told in almost breathless fashion. The facts are so vivid that they seem to hurry the story along. The second chapter contains less than Two Hundred and Fifty words, but Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand couldn't convince you any harder.

The "BEAST" has been pooh-poohing Judge Lindsey. Well, this month the Judge lays down documents which should convince everybody. They are manifestly genuine—reproduced in facsimile. Even a "BEAST" ought not to be pigheaded about it.

Fiction-wise, the MARCH EVERYBODY'S is fine. "Bishop Ogowanna," "The Burglar," "Shadow," "An Unframed Picture," and "Jed's Jonathan" are all fascinating narratives. There's a quaint story by Joseph C. Lincoln and a strong one by Arthur Stringer. Tetrassini, the grand opera singer, is a contributor to this number. Mary Sigsbee Ker, whose "Dollies' Prayer" you probably remember, has another of her lovable kid pictures in the magazine.

In the back of the magazine this month, with "Everybody's Publishers," you will find the matter of the postal deficit very carefully considered. If you are one of the friends who have been writing to us to know if we belong to a magazine trust, or if you are one of those who have been wondering whether the President's last message was going to result in making your home reading more expensive to you, this will solve a great many of your doubts. You should read it.

We do not know that we are making "the best magazine ever," but we do know that with thoroughly adequate facilities we are making a GOOD magazine. How good, you must be the judge.

15 Cents a Copy

Everybody's Magazine

\$1.50 a Year

THE RIDGWAY COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

Spring and Macdougall Streets

New York City

Kindly note the new address

containing several thousand volumes of literature to suit the most widely differing tastes. Many valuable pictures and a rich red paper on the walls and a cozy fireplace contribute to the attractiveness of this room.

The growth of the city club has been enormous during the comparatively few years since its inception. A month before the club actually opened, or, in November, 1900, there were only 700 names on the membership roll. On the opening day, Dec. 12 of the same year, there were 1400 members. Today the limit of 3200 has nearly been reached and there is a waiting list of 100. Addison L. Winship, the club's civic secretary, deserves much credit for the rapid

ALUMNI OF COLBY JOIN IN REUNION

Boston Colby Alumni Association Friday evening held its twenty-ninth annual reunion at the Boston City Club. President Arthur J. Roberts officiated as toastmaster.

The officers elected are: President, Irving O. Palmer '87; vice-president, Merle S. Getchell '98; secretary-treasurer, H. Warren Foss '96; and for the executive committee, F. F. Whittier '81, Walter B. Barr '87, A. L. Goodwin '02, Woodman Bradbury '87, B. C. Richardson '98, Benjamin P. Holbrook '88, B. J. Hinds '88, Lincoln Owen '89, Henry W. Dunn '96, Hubert A. Dennison '82, Everett L. Getchell '96, Hugh D. McLellan '98.

MR. TAFT ATTENDS A DRILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft attended an exhibition drill at Ft. Meyer, given for the benefit of the Army Aid Society, Friday, at which troop B of the fifteenth cavalry in a bareback drill carried away the honors.

ity with which the membership list has swelled, for it is one of his duties to see that those who are desirable are given the necessary encouragement to join.

Between 100 and 125 organizations covering a broad scope of usefulness hold their meetings at the Boston City Club, among which are the United Improvement Association, which also has a dinner at the clubhouse every month, the directors of the 1915 movement and their sub-committees, the Chamber of Commerce committee, and a long and varied list of trade bodies convene here for both pleasure and business.

The present officers of the Boston City Club are: President, David F. Tilley; first vice-president, Henry L. Higginson; second vice-president, James P. Munroe; secretary, Robert J. Bottomly; treasurer, John R. Simpson; civic secretary, Addison L. Winship.

AUGUSTA HOLDING BOYS' CONFERENCE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Seven hundred delegates are here for the fifth annual boys' conference, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and the church clubs of Maine. At a banquet in City Hall Friday evening short speeches were made by Governor Bert M. Fernald, Mayor Treby Johnson, Melvin S. Holway, the Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, William Morrison of Lewiston, the Rev. Albert B. Hutchins of Lewiston, the Rev. Charles M. Woodman of Portland, and George J. Fisher of New York. The conference will end Sunday.

OHIO EX-OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

DETROIT—Former Ohio State Printer Mark Slater, implicated in graft in that state by his former partner's testimony, has been arrested here on request of the Columbus authorities.

SIMMONS GIRLS TO HAVE PARTY

The Student Government Association of Simmons College has issued invitations to a colonial party to be given in the refectory the evening of Feb. 22.

A Glee Club concert has been announced for the afternoon of Saturday, March 19, to be followed by dancing. Preparations are being made for the indoor track meet to be held shortly before the spring vacation in the gymnasium. Competitive dancing will be one of the features.

DES MOINES RIVER SURVEY.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Maj. A. O. Rouse of Sterling, Ill., assistant engineer in the service of the United States government, has been appointed to take charge of surveying the Des Moines river from Keokuk to a point above Des Moines, for the purpose of navigation.

Hatch's
The Place to Buy Rugs

In the first place—and it's a good item—we are never undersold. In the second place—we offer an all wool Reversible Rug, 9x12..... \$13.50

That is artistic. A rug that is a craftsman's thing in colors and design and that will wear, and wear, and wear, and this same rug can be had in a variety of sizes at the same proportionate price. Come in and look at this rug. THAT'S ALL THIS TIME.

WALTER M. HATCH & CO.

48 & 49 SUMMER STREET

N. B.—We save you money on Matings

Mention the Monitor, we refer to it.

LEADERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

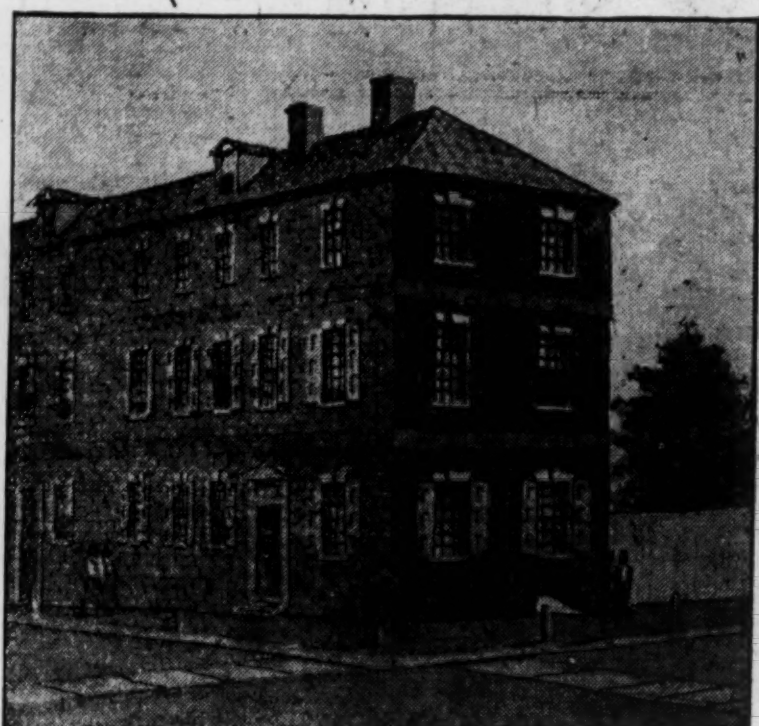
VI.—The Apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson

By ERNEST C. MOSES.

WHEN Cervantes wrote "the pen is the tongue of the mind" he declared a simple human fact. When the pen obeys the mind which is master of uplifting subjects, we find in this tongue of interpretation a means of silent eloquence. Directed by the right thought it becomes a medium for progress which may instruct and encourage millions to better ways of thinking and acting. In those darkened days when the bright destiny of America was partially eclipsed by the passing shadow of royal despotism, no means accomplished more for human consciousness than the ready pen of Thomas Jefferson. Its declarations were mighty in the epoch of independence and are eloquent with truth to all mankind.

The great writer of the revolution has long been called "the Father of American Democracy." It may be questioned if he accomplished more for a government of popular sovereignty than Benjamin Franklin, who laid the foundations of political self-government in his plan of federal union adopted in 1775. But Jefferson did so much to establish our best political institutions on a firm basis that few would attempt to gainsay the friendly title which history has generously granted to his memory.

As the author of the Declaration of Independence, Virginia's Bill of Religious Freedom (1779-1780), the first American manual of parliamentary practice and promoter of free education, the name and works of Jefferson will continue for centuries to form a glorious part of the best wealth of our nation. He entered William and Mary College at the age of 17, and in due season studied law. He was always a student; his library and his daily experiences constituted a university from which he never graduated. He had a rare talent for conversation, but none for oratory. His admiration for men of eloquence was unbounded. While a law student at Williamsburg, Va. (on May 30, 1765), standing in the lobby of the House of Burgesses he listened with rapt attention to the great speech of Patrick Henry on the stamp act. The eloquence of the great orator kindled the spark of patriotism within his bosom, and from that hour of wonderful oratory Thomas Jefferson aspired to champion the cause of American liberty. He practiced law for seven years and in



HOUSE WHERE JEFFERSON WROTE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. This building was erected in 1773 and until recent years stood at Seventh and Market streets in Philadelphia, Pa.

when Jefferson came to Congress in June, 1775, he brought with him a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent for composition. Writings of his were handed about, remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression—otherwise stated, remarkable for their simplicity and truth.

Adams further stated of his colleague, "He was so prompt, frank, explicit and decisive upon committees and in conversation that he soon won my heart." How true it is that men of kindly thought, earnest purpose and a fair will to do good, find their way to the affections of their associates.

Jefferson was reelected to the Congress of 1776 by the Virginia House, which passed articles in May of that year authorizing the main body to declare independence of Great Britain. Early in June following Richard Henry Lee of

pleased with his coworker's acknowledgment.

"If you are surely decided that you do not want to do it, I will make the attempt and do as well as I can."

"Agreed—I am sure you will do finely," replied Adams.

Adams afterward stated that when the subcommittee met he was delighted with the high tone of Jefferson's composition. He objected a little to a sentence in which the writer called the King a "tyrant." On this sentiment Adams wrote: "I thought this too personal, for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition or in nature; I always believed him to be deceived by his courtiers on both sides of the Atlantic. I thought the expression too pointed and too much like scolding for so grave and solemn a document; but as Franklin and Sherman were to inspect it afterward I thought it would not become me to strike it out." Adams therefore consented to report it to the full committee, and when that was done the members made practically no changes.

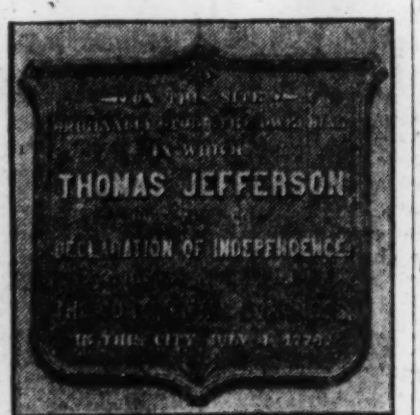
Jefferson drew up the declaration in a new brick building owned by Jacob Graff then standing on the corner of Seventh and Market streets in Philadelphia (on site now occupied by the Penn National Bank). He rented the entire second floor of two rooms and paid 30 shillings per week for them. The work required 18 days of diligent labor. He afterward declared that he "turned neither to book nor pamphlet while writing it."

When Jefferson's draft of the Declaration was laid before Congress (June 28, 1776) it was much altered without marring any of the fundamental propositions laid down. It required the grace of honest humility on the part of Jefferson (a patience which Franklin said he himself could not exercise), to stand by and see several of his most favored clauses struck out and others extensively altered. Of this experience James Parton writes: "If gentlemen of the press who are in secret revolt against chiefs insensible to the charms of eloquence, will turn to the first volume of Mr. Jefferson's works and go carefully over the passages suppressed or changed in his draft of the Declaration of Independence, they may become more reconciled to a process by which writers suffer and the public gain."

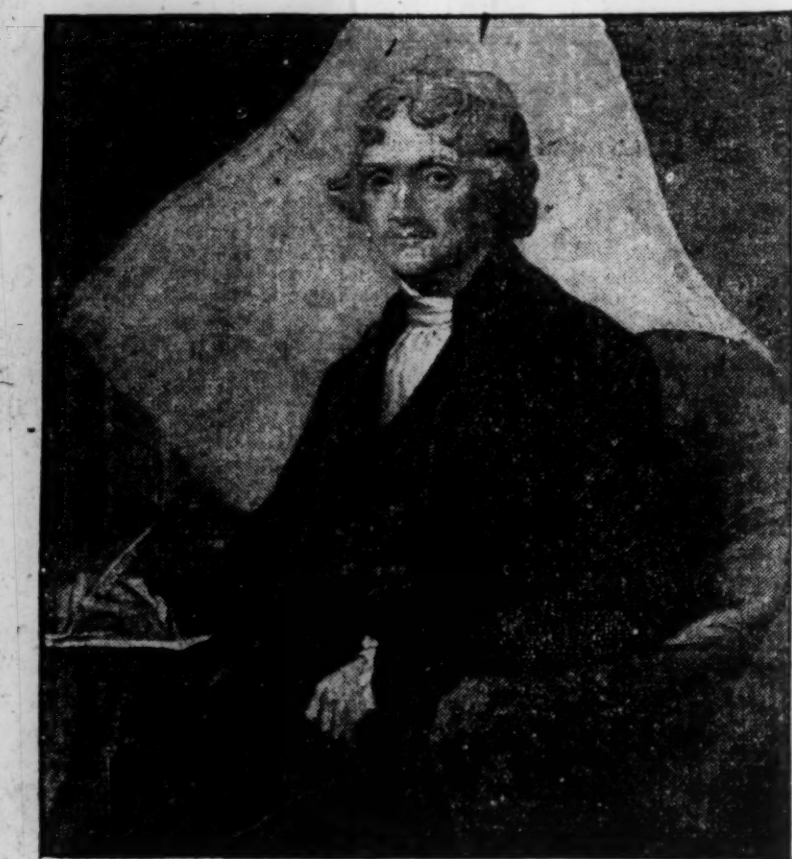
In September, 1776 (after the Declaration was signed) Jefferson resigned his seat in Congress to take a seat in the Virginia Legislature in October. "There was a great need for reformation in the laws of the state, and sincerely believing that he could serve the people of his times better in the lower position of Jefferson sacrificed the higher honor to benefit his fellowmen. At that time the legal code of Virginia was a strange mixture of tyranny and bigotry. The lack of religious tolerance was indeed a stain to the fair name of Virginia; a Catholic was debarred from the right to teach, to own a horse, gun, or to give testimony in the courts. According to the law, a Protestant minister who was not connected with the Anglican cause could be publicly degraded and banished from the state."

Jefferson immediately started a crusade for the passage of a bill for the establishment of religious liberty. He drafted this bill in 1777 and it was reported to the Virginia Assembly in 1779.

The last part of section 1 of Jefferson's bill read as follows: "That it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt



MEMORIAL BRONZE TABLET. Now in the Penn National Bank in Philadelphia where old building once stood.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From an original painting by Chappel.

1769 was elected to represent Albemarle county in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Then his public career commenced in earnest.

Thomas Jefferson was a natural republican and philanthropist. He was aristocratic in a right sense of the word and democratic in his attitude toward public matters; in the practice of his duties of citizenship he stood with and for the people. In the domain of politics Jefferson was always the champion of popular sovereignty—the right of all men to self-government. He was never a great lawyer, but he was an inveterate and systematic student. He once wrote as follows: "I never go to bed without an hour or half an hour's previous reading of something moral wherein to ruminate in the intervals of sleep. But whether I retire to bed early or late, I rise with the birds." It is said that Jefferson was especially fond of studying a volume of extracts which he compiled from the gospel writings of the verbal statements of Jesus. The words of the Master gave him the deepest satisfaction and inspired his best activities in the field of politics and literature.

His first appearance as a writer of note occurred in 1774, when he wrote a paper on colonial relations which attracted much attention and was published by the English Whigs under the title of "A Summary View of the Rights of British America." It made a distinct impression among the best thinkers of the day because of its appeal to conscience, justice and common sense.

In June, 1775, he became a member of the Continental Congress, and as his fame as a writer had preceded him, his colleagues soon secured the cooperation of his limber quill in drawing up documents of importance to Congress and the colonies.

John Adams afterward wrote that

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

TUCKED BLOUSE.

Lingerie blouses are always in demand. This one is trimmed in a way to give a

very dainty and elaborate effect yet is exceedingly simple and can be made without trouble. It can be embroidered as illustrated or left plain. The spaces could be trimmed with applied motifs. There are front and back portions only and the yoke is applied over the waist, rendering the making a very simple matter. When a transparent effect is wanted the material may be cut away beneath. The sleeves are novel and attractive and can be made without lining or can be mounted over foundations, as wanted. The sleeves are novel and attractive and can be made without lining or can be mounted over foundations, as wanted. Net, marquisette and similar thin materials would be charming, quite as well as lawns, batistes and the like.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 2½ yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 4½ yards of wide and 7 yards of narrow binding.

The pattern (6585) may be had in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure, and can be obtained at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed on receipt of price (10 cents). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York City, or Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

CORN PUDDING.

One can corn, one quart milk, two level tablespoons butter, one level tablespoon flour, two thin slices of onion, one bay leaf, salt and pepper. Cook until soft enough to strain. Thicken with flour and butter.—New Haven Leader.

BAKED CHEESE OMELET.

Baked cheese omelets are most appetizing and may be prepared in several ways. A good recipe calls for a pint of milk, four large eggs, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Let the milk heat on the stove until it reaches the boiling point. Beat the butter and flour to a cream and gradually mix it with the hot milk, taking care that no lumps form. Cook the mixture for five minutes. Let it cool and add the egg after beating the yolks and the whites separately. The whites should be beaten to as stiff a froth as possible. Pour the omelet into a buttered dish, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and fold some of the cheese through the omelet. The more cheese used the better. Let the omelet bake for half an hour, or until it is solid, so that it will not "run" when dipped out with a spoon. It should bake in a hot oven.—New York Tribune.

CHERRY PUDDING.

For cherry pudding make a paste about as rich as you make shortcake, roll it out and put in a pint and a half or quart of cherries, according to the size of your family. Double the crust over the fruit; tie it up tight in a bag and boil one hour and a half.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The Macular Parker Company, 409 Washington street, makes, in its own

acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless by human interference disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them." (This bill was not passed until January, 1786.)

Jefferson then continued his work of larger independence for his people in the field of education. He saw that true democracy must depend upon enlightenment of the masses, and he brought forward a system of free education—free elementary schools, and high schools at convenient points for the ambitious. His interest in education was finally expressed in a crowning achievement in his work of founding the University of Virginia.

Jefferson considered the newspaper as a grand factor in the scheme of world-wide independence of the ignorance and old traditions. He once wrote to Thomas Seymour: "Within the pale of truth, the press is a noble institution, equally the friend of science and civil liberty." In 1787 he wrote to Edward Carrington that: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

While Jefferson was President and afterward he suffered much from the calumnies projected at him by the enemies of true progress, and he complained bitterly of the fusillade which he frequently received from "the artillery of the press." He wrote Thomas Seymour in 1807 that: "The press is impotent when it abandons itself to falsehoods." But he firmly believed in the great utility of newspapers and his experiment can be more interesting than that we are now trying, and which we trust will end in establishing the fact that man may be governed by reason and truth. Our first object should, therefore, be to leave open to him all the avenues to truth. The most effectual hitherto found is the freedom of the press."

GIRL'S DRESS.

Dresses that are made with straight

plaited skirts are much liked just now, and as they launder satisfactorily they are especially well adapted to washable materials. This one is made of pale blue linen and is trimmed with blue and white check. It need not be confined to washable materials, however, and it would make a most attractive frock for the late winter or between seasons made of cashmere, serge, shepherd's check or any material of the sort. Dark blue serge with trimming of plaid silk would be both smart and practical. Either three quarter or long sleeves can be used and the neck can be finished either with or without the standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the 10 year size is 6¼ yards 24, 4¼ yards 32 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

The pattern (6588) may be had in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c.) Address same as No. 6585.

workshops, gentlemen's evening dress for immediate wear. The style, fabrics, fit and making of these suits meet all the latest requirements of fashion. With one of them a man can appear at any evening function correctly and economically attired. Full dress suits are \$40, \$50 and \$55. Tuxedo suits, \$38, \$40 and \$45. White dress waistcoats are priced at \$5, \$6 and \$7.

Shoppers downtown find that Lowrey's, 416 Washington street, is a convenient place to stop for refreshments. There are bouillons, beef or tomato, or beef and tomato, all seasoned perfectly, hot chocolate with a delicious flavor, and other pleasant drinks. The Washington's birthday packages and favors are very pretty and attractive. This is just the season for the hard candies which can be had constantly fresh at this store. Delicious bonbons and ices are always on sale.

Cohen's, 50 Winter street, has been one of the leading houses for jet and colored garnitures and fringes for more than 50 years. No matter what you want in any style or combination, this firm can supply you at reasonable prices.

The Manhattan Market, 600 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, has for today (Saturday only), boneless sirloin of beef to roast for 20 cents a pound. This meat is cut from medium-weight cattle, and is juicy and tender.

Browning, King & Company, 407 to 411 Washington street, announce a final clean-up of men's suits and overcoats at considerable reductions. Those that were \$35, \$32 and \$28 are now priced at \$24.50, and those that were \$25, \$22 and \$18 are now \$14.50. This firm is also conducting a special sale of soft hats—the \$3 kind for \$1.85.

Dart's Pulverized Peas and Beans will make soup in thirty minutes, which compares most favorably with the time necessary in making pea or bean soup by the old method. The difference is that Dart's peas and beans are pulverized into a flour, after the skins have been removed, leaving only the food part, from which delicious soup can be made. There are five kinds, which your grocer will soon have in stock. The price is 15 cents a package. They are put up by the Dart Cereal Company, 105-109 Hudson st., New York City.

At the present time there are unusual opportunities offered to secure leather goods, gloves, traveling requisites, and other novelties of refined character at remarkably low prices, at the London Harness Company, in the John Hancock building, 176 Devonshire street and 27 Federal street.

The piano manufactured by the Mason & Hamlin Company, 492 Boylston street, is recognized everywhere as one of the most beautiful instruments the world has ever seen. It always may be seen in the showrooms of the firm.

The great "Mill End" sale at the store of the Houghton & Dutton Co. will be maintained for another week. As many invoices arrived too late for the first week's sale a fresh outlay will be submitted to public inspection next Monday morning. There are no broken and depleted stocks offered, but entire lots of good fresh merchandise just opened. Thrifty shoppers should remember that early purchasers always have an advantage.

Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt street, New York City, wish to secure the largest possible circulation for their 1910 catalogue. It is a book of 200 pages with 700 photo engravings drawn from nature, 8 colored and duotone plates of vegetables and flowers. Complete and thorough in every respect, it embraces the results of 60 years' practical experience. To every

WE DO
TUCKING, EMBROIDERING,
BRAIDING, HEMSTITCHING
Boston Stitching & Plaiting Co.
28 SUMMER STREET

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks."

Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortments in all the latest weaves of Plain and Novelty Silks, including Foulard Peplums, Crepe Bordure, Persian Silk and Satin and double width Printed Foulard in exclusive designs and colors. 1.25 to 4.00 per yard

Rough Shantung Pongee in all makes.

55c to 3.00 per yard

On Monday, February the 21st.

Sale of Twenty Thousand yards of Printed Foulard Silk in a choice selection of designs and colors, including the latest space dots. A large variety of navy blue and white and black and white. 65c per yard

value 1.00

WASH DRESS GOODS. In Both Stores.

On Monday, February the 21st.

Twenty-five Thousand yards of White and Colored French Costume Linen.

Colors:—Pink, "Alice," Copenhagen, Navy and Sky Blue, Lavender, Heliotrope, Wistaria, Amethyst, Mulberry, Moss and Olive Green, Champagne, Tussah, Leather, Nut and Golden Brown, Old Rose, French and Steel Gray; also Natural, White or Black. 47 inches wide.

45c per yard

value 65c

DRESS GOODS DEPT'S.

Showing exclusive Novelties, consisting of Jacquard Eolienne, Glace Serge, Dotted Crepon, Glace Eolienne, Wool Nette, Silk and Wool Diagonal, Voile Diagonal and Glace Jacquard Crepe. 1.50 to 3.00 per yard

On Monday, February the 21st.

Sale of Imported Ivory White Serge, all wool. 46 inches wide. 78c per yard

value 1.15

Imported Black Broadcloth, — sponged, shrunk and spot proof. 52 inches wide. 1.50 per yard

value 2.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

one who will mention The Christian Science Monitor, and who encloses 10 cents in stamps, the above catalogue will be mailed, together with Henderson's collection of seeds containing sweet peas, asters, pansies, lettuce, tomato turnips and beets, in coupon envelope which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1 and upward. In addition a copy of "Henderson's Garden Guide and Record" will be sent, also, free of charge.

Special attention is given to family orders by Isaac Locke & Company, dealers in fruits, vegetables, and household products.

MEDFORD CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The new Union Congregational church of Medford will be dedicated Sunday at 10:30 a. m. The exercises will be in charge of the pastor, the Rev. John Wild.

The dedication of the Sunday school rooms will be held at 3 p. m. and will be conducted by the pastor and Sunday school superintendent, W. H. Hoigman.

The new church, which is of Spanish design, occupies the site of the old church, which was removed some time ago.



Dart's

Pulverized Peas and Beans for Making Soup

(GREEN PEA, YELLOW PEA, WHITE BEAN, LENTIL, BLACK TURTLE BEAN.)

Dart's Pulverized Peas and Beans will make soup in thirty minutes. (Compare this with the old style of making Pea or Bean soup.)

DART'S PEAS AND BEANS are pulverized into a flour after the skins have been blown off, leaving only the nutritive food part, from which delicious soup can be made.

15c the Package

Your grocer will soon have DART'S Pulverized Peas and Beans in stock.

ASK FOR THEM. PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH HIM NOW.

DART CEREAL COMPANY
105-109 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.
MILLS, FINELAND, N. J.

ASPARAGUS

Think of Asparagus being put into cans within a few hours of being cut, with no deterioration from shipment, market handling or exposure, which you may have on your table at any season of the year.

	Can	Doz.
California Mammoth, peeled (Very large stalks, about 16 to can)	40c	\$4.50
California Mammoth, natural	35c	4.00
California, Large, natural (About 30 stalks to the can)	30c	3.50
California Tip, for salads or on toast	25c	2.75

We offer the packing of the Onida Community in various size tins—Also Imported, at very reasonable prices.

Cobb, Bates and Yerxa Co.
AT ALL THEIR RETAIL STORES

GEORGE HERBERT LIFE AND POETRY OF A REVERENT BARD

THREE INSTALMENTS—PART I

THE pen which writes of George Herbert should be one of delicate touch, capable of expressing clear insight, and dedicated to leisurely uses. The superficial sketch, which is all that is possible here, seems almost an intrusion upon a field which should be trod with careful reverence.

Yet a few common flowers dropped upon a beloved doorstep may betoken as true a love as the costly gift or garland presented in state; and if these same flowers cause some passerby to enter and become acquainted with the beneficent graces thus honored, they are not scattered in vain.

George Herbert has been fortunate in his biographers, or else it is that he draws all hearts to him so tenderly that those who study his life find themselves informed by a spirit of love and reverence which breathes into the bare facts of this comparatively short life (1833-1833) a vivifying interest.

Many will remember Wordsworth's sonnet on Walton's "Lives," and to none of the worthies there commemorated do Wordsworth's lines so fully apply as to Herbert.

"There are no colors in the fairest sky So fair as these. . . . Methinks their very names shine still and bright; Apart-like glowworms on a summer's night, Or lonely tapers, when from far they fling A guiding ray."

Even Aubrey, writing as a contemporary, and infusing into his notes of all the Herberts his private animosity against one of the house of Pembroke, speaks with awe of the man who married his kinswoman.

And all—early or late—display something of George MacDonald's feeling, who breaks off in the middle of critical and rather deprecatory remarks upon some of Herbert's poems, by saying: "But, again, I rebuke myself, and say, 'Thank God for George Herbert!'"

Yet, Herbert has seemed to suffer from his admirers. As "holy George Herbert" he has come down to us; and to many he has seemed like a being apart, so "holy" as to have nothing to do with the ordinary warfare of human life, and only calmly good; while, in truth, no songs of faith and hope have issued from more poignant depths of conflict and well-earned victory than these Christian lyrics which rose like larks from Salisbury Plain.

He has been seen mostly in the light of those three last years at Bemerton, with what Walton calls the "incredible" story of saintly living, and while these are the years in which the fruits of his slow ripening were most manifest, the life story must be viewed as a whole—in castle, college, court, and in the seclusion of mental conflict—in order to be rightly understood.

Montgomery castle, his probable birthplace, standing upon the boundary line between England and Wales, was razed by order of Cromwell's Parliament in 1649, and never rebuilt. The outlines of its walls are still visible, and the hill blows with primroses just as it did three centuries ago.

The Herbert name is one of the proudest in England, and through both parents George Herbert was related to the most excellent nobility of England and Wales.

The Herberts were men of character noted for justice as well as courage, and while more soldierly than intellectual, they were better versed in letters than was common among the nobles of that time.

Sir Richard Herbert, the poet's father, was like most of his race, handsome, dark, virile, stern, honorable. His mother, the Lady Magdalen Newport, a woman of remarkable beauty, was possessed of singularly fine traits of character, chastened and directed by a devoutly Christian spirit. Her influence was potent for good in the lives of the seven sons and three daughters who early became her sole care.

Among these dark-browed, dark-eyed staring boys, filled with dreams of martial glory, one was noticeable for his fairness, for gentleness affable to the "squire" of his race, for his supreme love of books and music, and for the purity of his thought and inclination. This was George, destined to make the name of Herbert fragrant.

The intellectual impulse, showed also in Edward, the eldest, who as Lord Herbert of Chesham became known as "the father of English deism." But his still flows on famous philosophical work, "De Veritate," has perished now so far as influence goes, while the sacred verse of the younger still flows on its gladdening and purifying course.

In order to superintend the education of her family, Lady Magdalen Herbert removed to Oxford, and later to London, and George was placed in Westminster school. Here, he early distinguished himself by classical ability, and by a series of Latin epigrams written in reply to Andrew Melville, the venerable and scholarly leader of the Presbyterians, who had attacked the ritual and belief of the Church of England.

The boy and the mature scholar met on equal terms so far as satire and choice denunciation were concerned; but it argues no little self-esteem in this stippling of 12 that he thus presumed to engage in combat with an illustrious leader of a great party. His youth, his zeal for the church of his birth, and the unhappy example of the aggressive, must be his excuse.

The inherent gentleness of Herbert's nature shows amusingly in the condescending disclaimer of ill feeling with which he concludes, "Farewell, friend," he says, after having assured his opponent that he could have been much more savage had he wished.

From Westminster he goes to Trinity College, where, having taken his degree, and become a fellow and an instructor in rhetoric, he engages in a systematic study of theology, being designed by his mother, and agreeably enough to himself, for the church. But, as it proved, this purpose could not be consummated in such a one as George Herbert, as a matter of convenience or even in response to a mother's desire, until some higher call was heard. But that the current of his thought all this time had been tending strongly toward God, his letters and other writings abundantly witness.

In his first year at college, when not yet 17 years old, he had sent to his mother as a new year gift two sonnets and a letter, in which he deprecates the "vanity of those many love poems that are daily writ and consecrated to Venus," while none sing of God, and concludes in these memorable words:

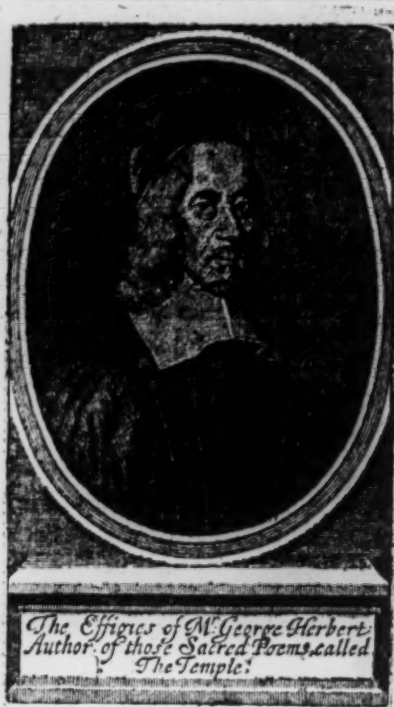
"For my own part, my meaning, dear mother, is in these sonnets to declare my resolution to be that my poor abilities in poetry shall be all and ever consecrated to God's glory."

"Immortal Love, author of this great frame, Spring from that beauty which can never fade. While mortal love doth all the title gain."

"Immortal Heat, O let thy greater flame Attract the lesser to it! Then shall our hearts pent there; then shall our brain All her invention on thine altar lay And there in hymns send back thy fire again."

These sonnets are the earliest of his English verses extant, and it is not known that he ever after wrote secular verse. But the pride of life seized upon the youth. The post of public orator of the college falling vacant, he pursues the prize assiduously and is appointed. In a letter to his stepfather—his mother had married Lord Danvers—he describes the post as "the finest place in the university, though not the painfullest," recounts the honors and privileges attending it, and concludes: "and such like gaynesses which will please a young man well."

As college orator it is his duty to speak for the college on all formal visits and occasions, and young Herbert is found fully capable of the fulsome education of kings and dignitaries in which the taste of the day revelled, and of which the epistle to James I. by the translators of the Bible, is the most accessible, though not the most flagrant example.



The Effigies of Mr. George Herbert Author of those Sacred Poems called The Temple.

the glitter of court life, he "partook of none of its stains."

It is most interesting to note the names among which Herbert's is set at this time. He was born while Spenser was writing the "Faerie Queene." While he was at Cambridge, Milton, Cromwell, Herick, Fletcher, Jeremy Taylor, all came there as students. He must often have seen—probably knew—Shakespeare, Raleigh, Drayton and a host of lesser, yet great writers and doers; while at the court he would meet Ben Jonson, Donne, Bacon, and so complete that wonderful company whose names make this period the most eminent in English literature.

Herbert was greatly in favor with James and acceptable at court, and presently the office of His Ambition secretary of state began to dazzle his eyes, as a Diplomat it had been reached before through the orator's office, and Herbert's birth, gifts and learning—besides his classical studies, he had become versed in French, Italian and Spanish—all made it very likely that this high place might crown his ambition, and a bright vista opened before him. But—the turning-point had been reached. A few sudden changes, political and otherwise, and his period of "gaynesses" and worldly ambition received a final check.

It needed but these outward strokes to bring into activity those desires after God which had been for a space smothered in the meshes of the world's net.

Somewhere into Kent he passed for a few weeks of profound seclusion. Into the experience of that solitary place he seems to have admitted none except as one may see it reflected in more than one poem; but when he returned to London he left behind him forever that dalliance and evasion of the highest which had so long fettered him. He was ready now to serve God alone. That his conception of entire allegiance took imperatively the form of the clerical office in the English church may have been a narrow view, but it was his, and was the cry of his decision.

To this stage of experience belong "The Dialogue," too intimate and sacred for discussion here, and the wonderful "Peace"; also, "Obedience," with this stanza:

"O let thy sacred will All thy delight in me fulfill! Let me not think an action my own way, But as thy love shall sway, Resigning up the ruler to thy skill."

And though we do not know just when the following fine poem was written, it expresses his firm assurance that all good was to be found in God:

THE QUIP.
The merrie world did on a day
With his train-bands and mates agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to geere at me.

First Beatie crept into a rose,
Which, when I plucked not, Sir, said she,
Tell me, I pray, whose hands are those? 'Thou Shalt Answer, Lord, for me'

Then Money came, and chinking still
What time is this, poore man? said she,
I heard in Musick you had skill,
But thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Then came brave Glorie puffing by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allowed me half an eye,
But thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Then came quick Wit and Conversation
And he would needs a comfort be,
And, to be short, make an oration,
But thou shalt answer, Lord, for me.

Yet when the hour of thy designe
To answer these fine things shall come,
Speak not at large; say, I am thine;
And then they have their answer home.

(Part II. will appear in The Christian Science Monitor Saturday, Feb. 26.)

ALUMNI ORGANIZE NEW BROWN CLUB

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-five graduates have organized a new college club to be known as "The Brown Club." Its object is to keep the graduates in closer touch with the undergraduate life of the university. Alumni of other cities besides Providence may become members. The officers elected are: President, Robert W. Taft '91, vice-president, F. W. Matteson '92, secretary and treasurer, Abbott Phillips '92, executive committee, Byron S. Watson '97, John S. Murdock '98, Irving O. Hunt '99, Edward H. Weeks '93 and Michael J. Lynch '04.

The following have been selected as members of the debating teams: First team, M. J. Wessel, P. H. Hood and L. L. Letts; second team, W. W. Greene, R. C. Dexter and D. L. Kulp; third team, C. H. Walcott, G. C. Stocker and A. F. Newell; fourth team, L. G. Pilling, J. H. Forrest and J. Semonoff.

ROCKHILLS ARE PRESENTED.

ST. PETERSBURG—American Ambassador Rockhill, Mrs. Rockhill and their daughter were presented to the Dowager Empress at Anichkov palace Friday.

GALVIN O'CONNELL CASE DUE.

WASHINGTON—The House committee on elections No. 1 will meet today to consider the Galvin O'Connell contested election case from the tenth Massachusetts district.

SENATE CONFIRMS SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jacob Sleeper of Massachusetts to be legation secretary at Havana.

BELIEVE NEW HAVEN INTERESTS CLOSE TO NEW BUFFALO ROUTE

NEW YORK—Railroad men generally are keenly watching the efforts of a group of New England capitalists and promoters to convince the up-state public service commission that the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company ought to have a franchise for a railroad from Buffalo to Troy.

Two of the men asking for the franchise are identified as closely in touch with President Mellen of the New Haven in former days. These are A. N. Eaton and R. D. Gillett.

Some years ago they built miles of Massachusetts and Connecticut trolley roads on assurances that the New Haven train service would be rivaled and bettered, and then turned them over to the New Haven.

The New York Central is said to be disturbed over the popular backing the promoters have worked up. The promoters estimate the cost of the road at \$85,000,000. The Central alleges that it will reach \$135,000,000. The public service commission thinks that it will be at least \$100,000,000. It is planned to connect with the New Haven's subsidiary, the Boston & Maine, at Troy.

Deny New Haven Backing for Boston-Buffalo Road

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven gave a flat denial when asked if the New Haven road held any interest in a proposed new line through New York state. Commenting upon the project and its development as a probable Boston-Buffalo line, he reiterated the statements made in his Boston speech this week, saying:

"A through Boston-Buffalo line is feasible, but a better one may be had through the use of existing lines than through the construction of an additional one."

Grand Trunk's President Says Road Means Business

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Recent remarks of President Mellen of the New Haven road, relative to the proposed invasion of the Grand Trunk through the Central Vermont railroad in Providence, have evoked an answer from President Hays of the Grand Trunk, who says:

"If the charter is granted, the road will be built and nothing that the New Haven can offer in traffic relations or other considerations can prevent our extending the Grand Trunk to Providence."

In connection with the request for the charter, Meriano Vervena, Italian consul here, says that with the coming of the Grand Trunk a large Italian transatlantic steamship line will make an American port for its line of Providence, because of the added railroad facilities which will be possible if the Grand Trunk enters Rhode Island.

EX-GOV. GUILD WRITES EDITORIAL

Article in Today's Commercial Bulletin Deplores the Centralization of Corporation Control.

Today's issue of the Commercial Bulletin, published by ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., contains a long editorial in opposition to the modern centralization of power in corporation control, especially as it concerns the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

The editorial is printed as a result of the recent acquisition by the New Haven railroad of a trolley line in Berkshire county and Mr. Guild alludes to this in referring to J. Pierpont Morgan's activity in the affairs of many railroads, and the recent address of President Mellen before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club.

Mr. Guild predicts the ultimate centralization of control of all the water-power rights, steamship lines, railroads and electric lighting franchises in the district. The growth of these conditions, the editorial declares, will bring about "Socialism or industrial slavery." Declaring to allow public regulation Mr. Guild maintains the corporations will force approval of "public ownership" upon citizens heretofore opposed to such radical measures.

MR. CANNON GAINS DISTRICT SUPPORT

WASHINGTON—Speaker Cannon Friday received a telegram from his district refuting the charge that the Republican papers there are opposed to him. The dispatch from a Paris (Ill.) paper says that a poll of the Republican papers of the district shows that all but two are with the speaker in his stand on the following propositions:

1. In his position on the tariff bill.
2. As a candidate for reelection.
3. As a candidate for speaker should the next House be Republican.

Of the two papers not in favor of the speaker, one is said to be non-committal and the other wholly opposed.

HOGS SELL AT RECORD PRICE.

MASON CITY, Ia.—The highest average for Duroc Jersey hogs ever received in this county was secured at the sale of G. H. Purdy, where an average of \$72.50 per head was received for 35 head. The highest priced animal went for \$200.

Congressman Is Preparing To Address the House on Forest Reserve Measure



THE HON. ANDREW J. PETERS. Boston representative, who says New England asks for White mountain forest reserve as a right.

WASHINGTON—Congressman Peters of Boston is preparing to address the House on the merits of the bill to establish a White mountain and Appalachian forest reserve if that measure is reported by the committee on agriculture.

"New England asks the White mountain reserve from the nation not as a favor, but as a right," says Mr. Peters. "She paid her share for the purchase of the lands which now form the broad western reserves. Yet she has not an acre of government forest reserves within her borders."

WEST ROXBURY MAN GIVES A LARGE SUM TO WORTHY CAUSES

A large part of an estate valued at \$100,000 will be divided equally between the International Young Men's Christian Association, the Massachusetts Sunday School Union, the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, the Idaho Industrial Institute, the Fargo College and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union under the will of Charles B. Botsford of West Roxbury, Mass.

The share which will go to Fargo College is to aid indigent Christian students and is not available to those who use "intoxicating drinks, tobacco or other narcotics."

Before providing for the distribution of the residue of his estate the testator left a specific bequest of \$8000 to the Temperance Federation and one of \$1000 to the Evangelical Sabbath Protective League.

SPRING FESTIVAL FOR OHIO SCHOOL

COLUMBUS, O.—Miss Florence O'Connor has been chosen by the senior girls to represent Flora, the Queen of the May, at the second annual campus fête to be given May 20. Miss Ethel Macey has been chosen to represent Pallas Athene, and will present to the junior class the lantern, handed down from one senior class to the next as a symbol of the life of the university.

The fête will consist of an imposing pageant based on a seventeenth century folk dance, and dances representing the coming of spring. It will be under the management of the women's council, assisted by the class advisers: Mrs. S. C. Derby, Miss Mary Bohannon, Miss Laura Thomas, Miss Jeanette Eaton and Mrs. Joseph Russell Taylor.

PASS ILLINOIS PRIMARY BILL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The long fight over primary legislation—the big battle of the special session of the state legislature—ended in the House Thursday with a sweeping victory for direct plurality primaries.

Final approval was voted by the House on the Staymates bill, which covers nominations for all offices except state senators and representatives. The House, by 94 to 28, concurred in the Senate's amendments, and the bill now goes to Governor Deneen for his signature.

The Gibson bill, the other half of the act, covering nominations for the General Assembly, was passed by a vote of 89 to 40. Before it is a law the Senate must concur in some House amendments, which it is expected to do.

BOSTON TO HEAR AMHERST DRAMA

The Amherst College Dramatic Association will give a performance in Chickering hall, Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23, in connection with its Washington's birthday trip, which also includes performances at Methuen and Brockton. The initial performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," given a week ago before the faculty, was a large success.

Nest of Tables

\$19.98

Solid Mahogany

These four tables nest together as shown. Solid mahogany with straight line inlay. The large table is 30 inches high and its top is 28 by 18 inches. The others are just a little shorter and smaller with the smallest one 27 inches high and its top 17 by 17 inches. The design is correct and being built in one of the best shops in Grand Rapids its construction and finish are the best possible. Usually sold up to \$30.00, our price is but \$19.98.

This is a Boston store in size and methods, with Cambridge low rent prices. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard, not dollars per square inch. Terms of payment adjusted to suit your satisfaction.

C.B. Moller Inc.

Lafayette Square
Junction of Massachusetts Avenue and Main Street
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

REFER HOLDING BILL REPORT BACK TOGET BOARD'S AGREEMENT

"The satisfactory development of the street railway facilities throughout Boston's metropolitan district," according to a resolve by the Chamber of Commerce at its regular monthly meeting at the American House, Friday evening, "cannot be attained except through a unified or centralized ownership or control, based on the history of street railway development in Boston and the experience of other large communities."

Final action by the Chamber on the matter involved in the Boston Elevated holding bill was deferred after almost three hours of discussion and the reports referred back to the committee on public utilities with directions to return a new report which if possible would be unanimous. The meeting was presided over by President Bernard J. Rothwell.

The principal discussion was upon the limitations and conditions under which the unified control should be effected so as to safeguard the interests of the public and assure the highest efficiency of service. Henry Howard, chairman of the committee on public utilities, read the majority report which favored the Boston Elevated holding bill now before the legislature and recommended that the Legislature and the Boston Elevated Railway Company be given power, with the approval of the railroad commissioners, to purchase the whole or a part of the physical properties of lines connecting or intersecting with lines owned or leased by them, and turn them over to a holding company to operate as separate lines under certain safeguards and conditions and to hold stock in such companies.

The minority report signed by C. F. Weed and W. E. Butler, agreed that unified control of the street railway transportation throughout the metropolitan district was desirable and could best be effected through the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company. The report, however, urged that the meaning of "metropolitan district" should be defined in advance.

The report also attacked that of the majority in that it claimed it would give the Elevated an unrestrained liberty to expand to a degree which would injure public interests. The report urged that there was no necessity of giving the Elevated the privilege of expanding \$2,000,000 for stock in other companies without the previous approval of the railroad commissioners.

E. A. Filene offered a substitute that the railroad commissioners be asked to draft a bill embodying: Absolute control by the state as to rates for passengers, express or freight over any further extension of the Elevated control including the right to extend distances of five-cent fares any reasonable distance; limiting amalgamation to the metropolitan Boston district; declaring that the holding device even with the greatest safeguards shall not be used unless it is impossible to accomplish these purposes without it.

MR. MACVEAGH MAY RESIGN.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh may not serve out his full term as a member of Mr. Taft's cabinet. He has been at home for the last month, with the exception of an occasional attendance upon the cabinet meetings.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH CANDIDATE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Walter I. Smith, congressman from the ninth district, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress to succeed himself.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD NAMES WEDNESDAY FOR BANK INQUIRY

The committee of the Legislature which has been appointed to look into the condition of the Southbridge Savings Bank will go to Southbridge next Wednesday morning. During the day it will visit in the bank to learn some of the details of the situation. In the evening a public meeting will be held in the town hall.

No further details have been made as to how long the committee will stay in Southbridge or what the program shall be after Wednesday. That will be determined after the committee has been on the scene and has sized up the situation.

The first meeting of the committee was held Friday afternoon. It was a protracted session in which the subject and field of the committee's work was earnestly discussed. Attorney-General Malone and Bank Commissioner Chapin were called in and with the committee the bank examiner went over all his reports upon the bank. He said he would prepare copies of them for the use of each member of the committee.

The books at the Southbridge Y. M. C. A., of which Hall was treasurer, are in such condition that the committee appointed to investigate the same by the association has given up the work. Bank Examiner James F. Otis of Boston arrived in Southbridge late Friday afternoon and went straight to the bank, where he was busy until a late hour. Mr. Otis stated that he came to clear up some matters in connection with his work of examining the books of the institution.

ASKS FOR TARIFF PACT WITH CANADA

WASHINGTON—A proposal that negotiations looking to a tariff agreement between the United States and Canada was conveyed to Great Britain today in a note by the state department. The communication expressed the solicitude of President Taft over the tariff situation between the two countries and his desire, in view of the friendly relations that have always existed between the United States and Canada, to have the question settled before March 31, when the maximum clause of the tariff law becomes automatically operative.

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NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

The real estate market during the past week has been one of the most active in some time, with the Back Bay section, South End and the Roxbury district particularly prominent in the trading. Several important sales near the heart of the city were made at prices which show that property in the retail and wholesale districts is fast increasing in value.

GOOD DEMAND FOR SEASHORE LOTS

Atlantic-by-the-Sea, the beautiful property belonging to Charles M. Conant, Old South building, is the scene of much activity nowadays. Mr. Conant has disposed of several more fine lots and building has been started on others with the result that when the season opens this year, several more houses will be ready for occupancy.

Since the tract was opened by Mr. Conant last September, it has undergone a remarkable change. The streets have been completed and residences erected and occupied. The location gives considerable prominence.

Lot 1, corner of Quincy shore reservation and Atlantic street, has been purchased by Mrs. Edward Sweeney of Medford, who will erect a handsome house for occupancy. The frontage is 40 feet, with a total area of 3531 square feet.

Mr. Conant has also sold from the same tract lot 7 on Atlantic street, having an area of 3175 square feet. This is near the reservation and the buyer, Roger Darcy, will build a residence for his own occupancy, to contain modern improvements.

Several other lots in the immediate vicinity, on tracts 1 and 2, are under negotiation, and it is expected that the papers will pass in a few days. This will also mean development with houses.

The city of Quincy is making extensive improvements and the state will also provide many conveniences on the reservation, one being the new administration building, to be erected almost opposite Mr. Conant's property.

MORE CITY PROPER SALES.

Henry Gurta has purchased one of the new three-story brick apartment houses in Aberdeen street, near Beacon street, Back Bay, taking title from William T. Sheppard through the Central Savings Bank of Lowell. The property bears an assessors' rating of \$13,000, of which \$3700 is on the 2793 square feet of land.

Another Back Bay sale in which the final papers have just been recorded is that of the four-story swell front brick house and 1544 square feet of land numbered 100 Belvidere street. Dorothy M. Mack is the new owner, she having taken title from Inez J. Day and others. The property is near Fairmount street. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Title has passed from Jacob King to Charles Goodman on the five-story brick building and 1274 square feet of land numbered 52 Spring street, between Allen and Poplar streets, West End. The assessors value the land at \$3500 and the building at \$4100.

A four-story house in Cooper street, with 910 square feet of land running through to Pond street place, North End, have been sold to Generosa Cincotti and wife by Harris Poorv. Of the total assessed valuation of \$7100 the land carries \$4300.

WEST ROXBURY CHANGE.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the passing of final papers in the sale of lot No. 22 in Richards street, Highland station, West Roxbury, containing about 6000 feet to Anna D. Merriam, who will build a high class single residence for occupancy. This is the first lot to be conveyed on the new tract of the Richards estate, which Mr. Freeman has just opened up. It contains 32 lots and is considered by all the most desirable vacant land at Highland station now being offered for sale. James W. Atwill et al. was the grantor.

CAMBRIDGE TRANSACTIONS.

Final papers have gone on record conveying title to the Blight estate at 1 to 6 Torrington place and 229 Washington street, Cambridge, near Windsor street. This estate consists of three three-family houses, a single house, a four-family house and a double house. Mary Blight gives deed to Edward Cohen, trustee of the Middlesex Real Estate Trust.

The same grantor has disposed of the three-family house and two-family house at 218-220 Washington street, Cambridge, and in connection with this transfer is deeded a lot of land on Moore street, near Harvard street, Cambridge. The same purchaser takes possession of these properties. All these parcels have an assessed valuation of \$20,800 and the total number of square feet of land is 15,633. The foregoing sales were negotiated by T. H. Raymond of Central square, Cambridge, and Davis square, Somerville.

TRANSFERS IN NEWTON.

Hannah L. Reading of Bedford City, Va., has sold her property located at 787 Chestnut street, Newton, Mass., in the Waban district to M. L. Campbell of Brookline, Mass. The new owner buys for a home and has already taken possession. The property consists of an eight-room house with all improvements and 20,000 feet of land. The sale was made through the office of Joseph Congdon, room 330, Old South building.

Henry B. Day, et al. trustees, have sold through the office of Joseph Congdon of the Old South building a lot of 19,300 square feet located in Kent road, Waban, and commanding a beautiful view of the Brae-Burn Country Club's grounds. It is the intention of the new owner, George V. Phipps of Brookline, to erect a residence for his own use.

Agreement papers have been signed through the office of Joseph Congdon for

the sale of a lot on Pilgrim road in Waban. The grantor is Frank A. Schirmer of Newton. The name of the purchaser is withheld until the passing of the final papers. The new owner will begin at once plans for a home.

BUSINESS BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.

The office of Henry W. Savage reports the following transactions made this week:

Final papers on record in the sale for Benjamin Snider of the three-story brick and stone apartment house at No. 12 Kilsyth road, Roslindale, being one of a block of five apartment houses recently finished by Mr. Snider at the junction of Beacon street and Kilsyth road. The lot consists of 2762 square feet of land and is part of a parcel valued by the assessors before sub-division at 95 cents per square foot. The building being new is not yet assessed. The whole property is valued, however, at \$25,000. Marion E. Mitchell of Brookline buys for investment.

Dwight Street, Brookline.

Henry W. Savage has sent final papers to record in the transfer of the property at No. 15 Dwight street, Brookline, from J. J. Johnston, Jr., to Amy O. Cowles. There is a single frame, 2½-story house and 6527 square feet of land, all assessed on \$9500, of which \$4000 is on the land.

Dorchester Investment.

Agreements have been signed for the sale, for William R. Bachelier to M. A. Wilder, of a three-apartment frame dwelling numbered 7 Pleasant terrace, Dorchester, together with 4870 square feet of land. Of the total assessment of \$6600, the building is valued at \$5400.

Melrose Sale.

Final papers on record in the sale of the estate at 16 Cass street, Melrose, consisting of a 2½-story frame house, together with 9475 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$3250. William L. Bradford conveyed to Oscar R. Dearborn, who bought for a home.

Milford, Mass.

The sale of a farm situated in Purchase street, North Milford, Mass., consisting of 28 acres of land, nine room house, large barn and six poultry houses. There is an abundance of fruit and the place is considered one of the best equipped poultry and milk farms in the town and has been successfully run by the grantor for 38 years. Andrew Franklin conveyed to James J. Harlow, a resident of Maine.

Medway Land.

Henry W. Savage reports that he has sold and final papers have gone to record transferring from E. Cutler Wilson to Fred J. McCarthy 56,800 square feet of land situated in Village street, Medway, Mass., and bordering on the Charles river. Mr. McCarthy bought for development.

East Watertown.

Final papers passed in the sale made for George S. Barrows, administrator, of the two-family frame house at 80 Prentiss street, being the fourth and last of the houses on this street owned by the estate of Emma H. Barrows, all of which have recently been sold by Mr. Savage. There are 3305 square feet of land in the lot and of the total taxed value of \$3900, the land carries \$400. Elisha M. Mazmanian, of Watertown, bought for a home and investment.

Natick, Mass.

Final papers to record in the sale of a farm property situated on Speen street, Natick, Mass., consisting of 15 acres of land, an eight-room house, barn and several poultry houses. All the personal property was included in the sale. Enoch Carlson of Providence, R. I., conveyed to Napoleon Moran.

E. T. HARRINGTON SALES.

The sale of the beautiful 3-apartment house and 3563 square feet of land, assessed for 35 cents per square foot (the building which is new is not yet assessed), at 53 Pleasant street, Dorchester. Arthur G. Jones sells to Sylvester Holmann, for a home and investment.

Large West Roxbury Deal.

Deeds gone to record conveying title

to the large estate at 1730 Center street, near Highland station, West Roxbury, comprising a 10-room dwelling and 103,622 square feet of land. The grantor was Richard S. Whitney, executor of the estate of Sally Whitney, the grantee being Thomas Condon, who will immediately develop the property by constructing streets and erecting 20 single dwellings for which plans have already been drawn. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$11,700.

Bedford.

Frank E. Cutler of Concord has sold 64 acres of land in the center of Bedford, having a frontage of nearly half a mile on the railroad and running to within 500 feet of the station, lying both on Hartford street and South road. This is one of the most important deals made in Bedford in years. The property was purchased by Roger W. Brown, treasurer of the Bedford Coal & Grain Company. He intends not only to use it for business, but to erect a number of houses on the site.

Humphrey Atherton Farm.

The sale for the heirs of J. Humphrey Atherton of Harvard of their farm containing about 100 acres, lying both in Harvard and Bolton, together with a good set of farm buildings. This property has been in the Atherton family for generations. The sale was made for all cash and the purchaser was G. P. Walton of Medford.

Arlington News.

The past week the Edward T. Harrington Company has closed the sale of the following lots at "Squire's Garden" and Squire's "Lakeside Terrace," Arlington:

No. 139 to John H. Williams of Cambridge. The land has 55 feet frontage on Oxford street, and contains 4950 square feet; No. 140 having 55 feet frontage on Oxford street, and containing 4950 square feet; to Edward E. Williams of Cambridge; No. 270, having 88 feet frontage on Orvis road, 60 feet on Newcomb street, containing 5981 square feet; to Harry E. Dill of Somerville.

Activity in Lexington.

Herbert C. Birtwell has sold lots 30, 31 and 32 on the Hayes estate in Lexington, containing in all about 87,000 square feet with about 900 feet street frontage on Merriam street, and Somerset and Castle roads. This property is one of the most desirable undeveloped tracts in town and was purchased by W. W. Reed of Lexington.

Revere.

Eleanor Bernard has sold her estate at 52 Ambrose street, Revere. The property comprises two building lots and a modern two-family 18-room house, assessed on a valuation of \$6500. The purchaser is Mrs. Eva Rose of Beachmont.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM LAND.

Hughes & Holdsworth report the sale of a tract of land in South Framingham, situated between the N. Y. N. H. & H. and the B. & A. railroads, containing about 35 acres and assessed for about \$10,000. William E. Barrows conveys to the Framingham Associates, who buy for immediate development.

CANADA-GERMAN
TARIFF PEACE

MONTREAL, Que., Tariff hostilities between Canada and Germany, which had been brewing for 12 years, have been averted by a provisional agreement which will later, it is expected, be replaced by a permanent arrangement. This settlement ends a situation created by the extension of preferential treatment to British products in 1907. That step on Canada's part was followed by Great Britain by the denunciation of treaties with Belgium and Germany, under which those countries would have been equally entitled to the Canadian tariff.

COLORADO MAN WINS PRIZE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. — Albert R. Ellingwood, a senior at Colorado College in Colorado Springs, has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University from the state of Colorado.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Colonial—Sir Charles Wyndham in "The Mollusc."

Sir Charles Wyndham comes to the Colonial theater Monday in "The Mollusc," a comedy by Hubert Henry Davies, who of all writers in English for the stage has perhaps the lightest touch. The delicacy in the material of this comedy, which is reported to be highly amusing, is well matched by the art of the chief player, for Sir Charles Wyndham is accredited by many the best light comedian on the English speaking stage. He was in Boston several years ago in "Mrs. Goring's Necktie," another comedy by Mr. Davies, who also wrote "Cousin Kate," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore starred so successfully.

The scenes of "The Mollusc" are laid at the country home of the Baxters in England. Mrs. Baxter is opposed to doing anything that has any semblance to activity. She is "the Mollusc," who keeps all the servants, all the members of the family, and any visitor who might happen to be at hand, in constant attendance upon her. There is a pretty governess in the family. Mr. Baxter, deprived of the companionship of his wife, finds it necessary to take his walks, his talks and his chess with the governess. Mrs. Baxter's brother arrives from Colorado. He falls in love with the governess. At the same time he undertakes to cure his sister of her imaginary indispositions—for she has many of them. The train of incidents by which he finally succeeds gives rise to the amusing situations that follow. The dialogue is said to be filled with quiet wit. The company includes Miss Frances Vine and Sam Sothern, brother of E. H. Sothern.

Globe—"St. Elmo."

"St. Elmo," a stage version of Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson's famous romance of the same name, will be played at the Globe next week by Vaughan Glaser and his company of metropolitan players. Mr. Glaser is an excellent actor who is little known in Boston, as he has passed most of his stage experience in the great cities to the west of us. The story hinges around a duel, which affects the lives of the hero and heroine, the girl's horror of the "code" forcing a barrier between them. In the end all ends happily, however. There is abundant comedy element in the play.

Vaudeville.

At Keith's next week the leading name on the bill will be perennial Nat Wills, who will tell new stories about the expensive Hortense. Albert Hole, a wonderful boy soprano, will make his vaudeville debut, and George V. Hobart's sketch, "Dinkelspiel's Christmas," will be played. Others are Cliff Berzac and "Maude," the Sully family in a musical sketch, Watson and Little in a dancing specialty, the Bowman brothers, and the Saxon trio of strong men. George Lashwood, a favorite of the London music halls, said to be the greatest rival of Harry Lauder as an entertainer, will head next week's bill at the American Music hall. Sydney Drew and company will appear in a sketch, and Fred Niblo will sing and tell the funny stories for which he is so well known. Others are Paul's juggling girls, Ethel Levy in a singing specialty, the Smith-Harper trio in a sketch, and Daly's choir in a novel singing act.

Francis Wilson's Lecture.

Final arrangements have been made for the assembly at the Hollis Street theater tomorrow evening when Francis Wilson will come on from New York especially to speak upon "Stage Children and Their Surroundings Behind the Scenes." J. E. Dodson, who has seen things in England, will add a word about conditions there, and the legislators and others who are interested in the proposed amendment of the so-called factory act, which bars all children from the stage of Massachusetts will find the evening one of much interest. Rev. George E. Perin, D. D., president of the Beacon Universalist church of Brookline, will preside and introduce the speakers. The tickets are free, and are now ready for all who apply at the box office of the Hollis Street theater.

Current Attractions.

Miss Maude Adams on Monday evening begins the last week of her Boston engagement in Barrie's delightful "What Every Woman Knows." The engagement is all too short to enable Bostonians to enjoy Miss Adams' charming impersonation of Maggie Wylie, who succeeds in making a great man out of her husband without his suspecting it. Richard Bennett plays the husband splendidly.

"The Melting Pot," Israel Zangwill's stirring drama on the amalgamation of the races in America, on Monday evening enters upon the last week of its engagement at the Majestic. Besides the fine new play, Boston is enjoying for the first time the pleasure of watching the acting of a new star of high talent, Walter Whiteside. The supporting company is admirable.

"Shore Acres" has proved one of the most interesting offerings of the season at the Castle Square, and will be given a third week. This fine rural play is one of Herne's best, and Mr. Craig's playing of the central character of Uncle Nate Berry as well as the capable acting of his support have pleased his patrons greatly.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" on Monday evening opens the last two weeks of its engagement at the Tremont theater. Thousands have renewed the acquaintance of the characters made in Mrs. Wiggan's books or have come to know them for the first time through the play. All have been delighted with

Miss Taliaferro's impersonation of the quaint little heroine.

William Hodge in "The Man From Home" appears destined to become a Boston institution. Other plays come and go, but this amusing story of the adventures of a Hoozier lawyer in Italy stays to a full house every night, and still the end is not in sight. The play is a most wholesome one, and it pleases every one who sees it.

"Ben-Hur" has entered upon a limited engagement at the Boston theater that appears to be destined to be the most successful it has yet played here. The management, certainly, deserves the highest praise for keeping the production up to the high standard that was first set for it. The scenic, costume and mechanical effects have never been better done than now.

"The Midnight Sons" continues its successful run at the Shubert theater. It is difficult to recall a musical entertainment of this sort that was so lavishly produced and so cleverly played. Scenically the piece is a marvel, the mimic theater scene being superior to anything of the kind ever attempted here. The company is large and talented.

Announcements.

A performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given next Wednesday evening at Chickering hall by the Amateur Dramatic Association.

Frank Chouteau Brown will lecture next Wednesday evening at the Twentieth Century Club on "Modern Stage Settings," with stereoscopic illustrations. The lecture is one of a course now being given under the auspices of the drama committee of the club.

Miss Henrietta Crossman comes to the Hollis Street theater Feb. 28 in "Sham," a new play in which she has found a fine medium for her comedy powers during the past season. The play had a long run at Wallack's theater, New York, and has met with much favor on tour.

John Craig and his players will present Edward Peple's "The Spitfire," Feb. 28 at the Castle Square for the first time on any stage. The comedy is a dramatization of the author's popular story of the same title.

Kyrle Bellew comes to the Colonial March 7 in "The Builder of Bridges," a striking comedy by Alfred Sutro.

Raymond Hitchcock in "The Man Who Owns Broadway," a new Cohan play, is the next attraction at the Tremont.

VIEWS OF SIR CHARLES.

In looks Sir Charles Wyndham, the fine English comedian who comes to the Colonial Monday evening in "The Mollusc," is erectly tall, well knit, with a splendid voice, and with a kindly intellectual face from which deep-set gray eyes smile at you.

In a recent talk the comedian said: "I should say acting, at least in that field which has always most appealed to me—I mean comedy—was a far finer art in those early days of my career than in these. In the day of such plays as 'Delicate Grouse,' 'His Last Legs,' 'Her Ladyship's Guardian' and the like, the comedian's medium was something more than mere humor; it was wit, a thing of the mind. Therefore, the comedian's art, so far as acting went, held a higher plane in the community, and deserved to be because his aim was to induce his audience not merely to laughter, but to thought. On the other hand, comedies of those days—say 20 years ago—were often overworked with situations and characters that would be tedious today. The comedy taste of the earlier period ran to a variety of sharply lined characters often humorous in themselves, but just as often very slightly attached to the main plot."

"But with us today every character must be relevant. When Mr. Davies first delivered me the manuscript of 'The Mollusc' he had three or four other characters loosely suspended from the main story. Tom Kemp returning home from America came not alone, as he does now, but brought along a rather raddish friend, who speedily set about falling in love with somebody else's maid. When I read this I said to Davies, 'Why, my good fellow, you are ruining the whole thing; you cannot spoil your whole idea by the ugly presence of a blunder,' which he speedily agreed to."

Old Japan Today.

Next week Wright Kramer, the fellow-traveler of Burton Holmes, the lecturer on travel, will give the third in the series of finely illustrated travelogues, the subject being "Old Japan Today." This will in no wise be a repetition of this week's lectures on Japan, nor will it be similar in word or picture to anything ever given before by Mr. Holmes. Next week's travelogue will describe the charming and picturesque scenes in and about Kyoto. A side visit will be made to the "Japanese Chicago," Osaka, the greatest manufacturing center of up-to-date Japan.

An unusually large number of motion pictures will be shown, not only giving vivid glimpses of the busy life of the progressive Japanese in Kyoto and Osaka, but many will show some of the quainter and more picturesque ceremonies, processions and festivals which form such a prominent part in the life of the Japan of the past, so rapidly passing away.

The motion pictures are all new as well as the beautifully colored lantern slides, all of them having been taken by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Dupue, his assistant, within the last year or so. "Old Japan" will be given at Tremont Temple Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

ART SHOW FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS—The seventh annual exhibition of the Minnesota Art Society will be held at New Ulm, April 14 to 24. Prizes in fine arts, handicrafts and artistic photography will be offered. Eastern artists will show, although not eligible to compete.



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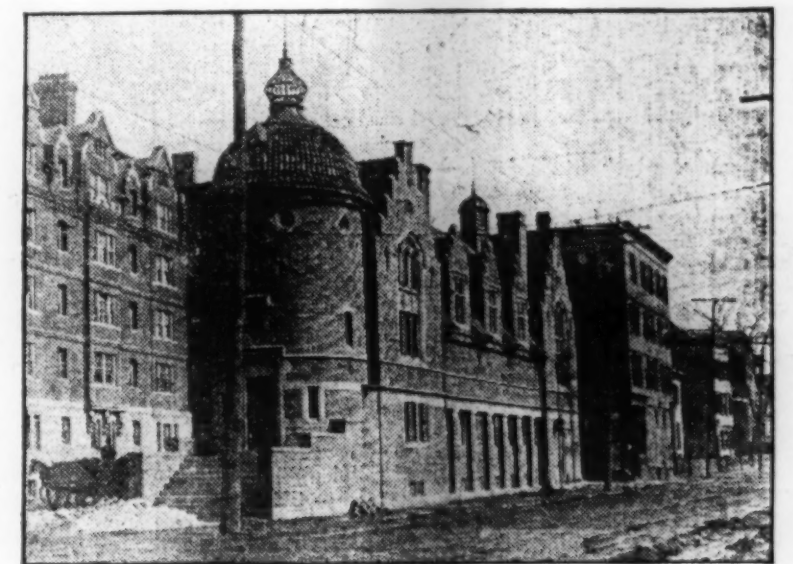
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Harvard Lampoon Fete Tonight

Novel Quarters of University Publication to Be Formally Opened.



THE HARVARD LAMPOON'S NEW BUILDING.

Editors, past and present, of Cambridge college paper will celebrate completion of the substantial new home of the journal this evening.

HARVARD Lampoon editors, past and present, will gather in the banquet hall of the new Lampoon building at the corner of Bow and Mt. Auburn street, Cambridge, Mass., this evening, to celebrate the opening of the new quarters.

Over 100 former editors, including men who have made their mark in the business and artistic world are expected to be present. Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, an editor of the Lampoon in his undergraduate days, will act as toastmaster. Among the invited guests are: Prof. Barrett Wendell '77 of Harvard's English department, Judge Robert Grant '73 of Boston, Prof. Frederic J. Stimson of the Harvard law faculty, Carleton Sprague '81 of Buffalo, John T. Wheelwright '76 and Edward W. Wheelwright '76 of Boston.

The new structure, which is done in the Dutch style of the Renaissance period, was designed by Edmund M. Wheelwright '76, one of the founders of the Lampoon, and now an architect in Boston. Mr. Wheelwright made a trip to Europe to get for the building materials which he could not purchase in this country. Furniture has been picked up in Holland, leaded glass windows have been found in Belgium, and the building contains what is said to be the finest collection of Delft tiles in this country. The main entrance to the building is on Bow street, just opposite Randolph. The vestibule and the lower hall are both done in seventeenth century Dutch tiles, and on the wall facing the door is

a fanciful design, done in tiles of blue and white.

The main hall or banquet room which occupies the greater part of the second floor is 40 feet long and extends the width of the house. The ceiling goes clear to the roof, which is supported by heavy crossbeams of dark oak. The room is lighted by three brass Flemish chandeliers which are hung from the ceiling, each containing a small forest of candles. Flemish candlesticks have also been hung about the walls. The feature of the room is a handsome Elizabethan mantel and fireplace which is over 300 years old. This is one of the many interior decorations of antique design that were gathered in England.

In a prominent place in this room is an article of little commercial value but sacred to all Lampoon editors. It is an old oak table on which are the initials of nearly all the members of the editorial boards past and present.

Leading off the main room and situated in the tower at the western end of the Lampoon building is a small room known as the "his" nest. This is the emblem of the Lampoon, and in fact one of its editors is called by that name. This sanctum sanctorum has a domed roof and its walls are flanked with bookcases. In the center of the room is a large brass chandelier holding in its beak a horn lantern.

The new building is quite unusual for a college publication and far exceeds the quarters of any of the other Harvard papers.

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Art, Artists and Their Work

ONE of the notable art events some time ago on the continent of Europe was the exhibition of a remarkable statue of Beethoven by Max Klinger. There was quite a hubbub of voices against Klinger's art. The sharp criticisms directed against him took the form of many pamphlets and notices in periodical papers. Max Klinger was born in Leipzig in the year 1857. One of his first masters was Gussow. After studying at the academies of Berlin, Karlsruhe, Brussels and Paris, he settled down in Leipzig, where he still lives and where in his magnificent studio most of his statues were modeled. He is also a talented writer and musician. So well versed in various branches of culture is he that people have given him the surname of the modern Michelangelo.

Max Klinger is a most interesting and representative figure in the art of Germany of today. To put color and life in his work has always been his first thought and this is the reason of his introducing color in sculpture, not by applying a deadening pigment, but by the use of marbles of deep tints and positive hues, and of translucent stones. He began his studies for this great polychromatic statue as early as 1886, 15 years before its completion, and was 45 years old when he finished his Beethoven. He sought for his materials with unwavering zest, undertaking long journeys to Italy, Greece and the Pyrenees to procure marble with the soft, worn, rich quality produced by exposure to the weather; with this he combined onyx and brilliant stones, bronze, ivory and gold, always with the intention of creating an impression of life in addition to producing a decorative result. Another of his colored statues is his "Cassandra," now in the possession of the Leipzig museum.

The great master of music is represented on a massive bronze throne-chair, the front and back of which are decorated with symbolic figures. The pedestal represents an uneven shaped rock and is of Pyrenean marble of a dark violet-brown. The bust of Beethoven is of white Syrian marble with light yellowish reflections, the drapery, hanging in supple folds is of Tyrolean onyx with yellow-brown streaks in it. The throne of bronze is of a dull brown tone, its curved arms excepted, which are brilliantly gilded. Five angel heads in ivory are placed like a crown on the front side of the back of the chair. Their wings are studded with multi-colored gems and antique fluted spurs; the back of the throne is inlaid with blue Hungarian opals. The form of the musician is nude but for a robe loosely and gracefully draped over the knees. At the foot of the throne-chair is to be seen a life-sized eagle with spread wings carved out of black marble, gazing up to the master as if ready to take flight. The further decorations of the chair with its bronze has-reliefs, have all their symbolic meaning. In posture the figure is somewhat bent forward, but the impression imparted is that of the greatest mental concentration and energy. The face, modeled after a mask taken by the sculptor Klein in the great musician's lifetime, is said to be the most faithful likeness of Beethoven yet produced, and truly reflects the master's genius. The bowed form, the massive head and the thoughtful countenance give the impression that the musician was listening to divine harmonies.

Grillparzer, the poet, wrote of Beethoven, "From the cooing of the doves to the rolling of the thunder, from an ingenious melody of individualistic elements up to the limits of unrestrained caprice, all this he has comprehended." It seems that Klinger took these words as a motto for his Beethoven.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS.

Theodore Wendel's Paintings.
Mr. Wendel, the landscape painter, opened his exhibition at the gallery of the St. Botolph Club last Wednesday. He shows the same paintings taking regard for drawing as heretofore noted while his colorings are unusual, individual and striking. There is a certain hardness of outline, at times, as in the contour of the Ipswich hills and of the markings in the meadows that is distinctly not agreeable, but the superiority of the compositions, tonality and truthfulness are so honest and convincing that the occasional hardness must be forgiven. There is an evident love for delving below the surface conditions that causes him continually to find out surprising effects. These are not discarded but used to the enrichment of his canvases. There is a lack of repetitions. One is assured that this artist will not paint the same thing again in the same way. That he may be trusted to see with an ever fresh observation the atmosphere, season and time of day of any given spot selected. The faculty of forgetting how yesterday's work was done is Mr. Wendel's and he lends to the work of today with an intelligence and enthusiasm that is bringing the success that is well deserved. Spring, in all its loveliness, is portrayed in No. 2; Winter, aglow in the sun, with cobalt shadows and a most interesting vista in a little village (No. 12). A choice bit is No. 18 a winter scene where snow and



STATUE OF BEETHOVEN.
By Max Klinger of Germany.

ice are rendered in the most subtle tones. No. 14 is a bit of water edged by the garden of a residence. The quality in this picture is of a high order. The exhibition is one of merit and superiority, is original and exemplifies what should be the aim and ambition of all who produce art works; that is, to be open minded, honest, refined and industrious. The results will be individuality, beauty of design and success of achievement.

Paintings by C. W. Hudson.

The above named artist opened his collection of water colors at the gallery of W. J. Gardner & Co., 298 Boylston street, last Thursday, the seventeenth, to continue till March 3. The subjects are for the most part mountain chains, peaks and vistas from the White Mountain region in New Hampshire.

There is a fine variety of these monarchs of nature that change so quickly and that are as difficult to capture as a sea wave. Fleeting effects of light, color and even of contour are notable among mountains and happy is that artist who has the grit to study them and win the prize of succeeding in transferring to picture language the deep shadows, awe-inspiring dignity and silent mien of their great masses and splendid colorings. Of the 27 examples before us, all but a scant few are successful. The tall, sturdy forest trees are included in several of the works, notably impressive is No. 12, entitled "Mount Washington and Mount Jefferson with Old Hemlock and Pine." This is an upright panel and is a virile picture, having all the strength of the oil medium and yet done in water colors with sure rendering and an intelligent regard for breadth and richness.

The one oil painting is a large canvas (11), "Old Pines, Medfield," having a well-graduated sky, merging into the distant landscape, and the tree group, rich and strong, taking up the foreground. A richly toned subject is (13) "Mount Jefferson and Mount Washington, Late Glow." The sun is glowing the peaks in a blaze of color while the foreground and middle distance is cool and deep in the gathered shadows of the under world.

Two others in different vein are (21) "Tragedy of the Trees" and (23) "Garled Oak, Moonlight." Both of these are story-tellers, the latter poetic in the extreme.

The show is one to invite lovers of mountains and of the great expanses of broadly stretching miles of rolling, open country. It will be seen by appreciative people and cannot fail to add to the fame of the already good standing which Mr. Hudson enjoys among those who love the beautiful.

Mr. Boit's Water Color Show.

Edward Darley Boit, who recently held a successful exhibition of oil paintings at the gallery of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, has opened this week at the same place an exhibition of water colors. These, like the oil pictures, are made from Italian scenes where Mr. Boit has a villa. The present collection comprises 32 subjects, handled in the free manner and warm tones so usual with this artist. Several sketches are from Siena, Asolo, San Gimignano, Perugia, Florence and Vallombrosa. The pictures will remain on public view until Wednesday, March 2.

ROOSEVELT TOUR OF EAST IS URGED

CHICAGO—Frederick C. Bonifis of the Denver Post, who is to sail tomorrow from New York on his way to Khartoum to meet ex-President Roosevelt, carries with him credentials from almost every chamber of commerce between Kansas City and the Pacific coast. He will urge Mr. Roosevelt to return to this country through Russia and the Philippines, making his entry at San Francisco.

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DECLARE AMENDED RULES DISTURB THE BUSINESS IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Did the House of Representatives get more than it was bargaining for when it amended the House rules last year, securing the unanimous consent and the calendar Wednesday provisions? And are those rules going to work in the interest of desirable legislation, and expedite the business of the House?

A number of the best men of the House, regardless of insurgent or regular affiliations, are on the point of answering those questions in a way showing that the amended rules are not what folks thought they would be, and that in actual practice they work unsatisfactorily.

By way of actually showing what is meant, it will be interesting to point out the way in which these two amendments to the House rules are working.

There was a complaint on the part of the public that the speaker under the old rules had too much power of recognition and that this power gave him an opportunity to recognize favorites, to force legislation favored by him and to prevent the consideration of legislation to which he was opposed. The calendar Wednesday rule and the unanimous consent amendment, provided for in the Fitzgerald amendment, the necessity of going to the speaker, and made sure that every bill on the House calendar would be considered during every session of Congress.

In these respects it is now being said that the amended rules have worked more successfully than was expected. So far during the present session of Congress there have been two complete calls of the House calendar, and there will probably be two more before the session closes. The calendar is no longer a permanent repository, for a bill reaching it is certain to be considered by the House and put upon its passage if its author is really in favor of it, which latter under the old rules was not always the case. Ignoring the speaker entirely, a member may now, when the committees are called in their order, bring up the bill he is most interested in. The speaker has nothing to do but to recognize the member in charge of the bill.

All this works beautifully so far as the enactment of the legislation is concerned, and it also curbs the despotic power of the speaker. But now for the other side of the picture, and the one now receiving a good deal of attention here.

The opinion of some of the best men in the House is that the calendar Wednesday rule is likely to cost the government between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in cash at every session of Congress, in excess of the cost of the average session under the old rules. It is noted with much interest that every bill on the House calendar carrying an appropriation is passed as soon as reached under the calendar Wednesday or unanimous consent rules. It is just as impossible to defeat one of these bills in the House, under the new rules, as it for years has been in the Senate.

It was the hope of members favoring the new rules that House committees would appreciate the increased responsibility for economy placed upon them by those rules, and avoid reporting bills carrying appropriations, except in absolutely necessary cases. But this has not been the case, particularly with the smaller committees of the House—committees which hitherto have had nothing to do, like the committee to consider expenditures in the several executive departments. These small committees have been getting very busy under the amended rules, but instead of reporting bills to curtail expenditures, they report bills increasing salaries, making new positions and generally increasing expenses—all under the calendar Wednesday rule.

Everybody familiar with congressional procedure knows that any member of the Senate, through the operation of what is known as "senatorial courtesy," is always able to pass bills carrying appropriations. In very many instances the senator thus passing a bill has in fact desired its defeat and he has relied upon the House for this purpose. Meanwhile, the senator would be able to make a point at home by pointing out that he had put the bill through the Senate, but could not control it in the House.

Under the calendar Wednesday rule a member of the House is just as able as a member of the Senate to pass a bill carrying an appropriation, and the result is that in neither house is there any longer any restraining influence. The bars are down and bills appropriating money have been passed on calendar Wednesday days just as freely as such bills for years have been passing the Senate.

For the past 20 years it has been the duty of the speaker—and this goes back to the time of Reed and Crisp—to scrutinize all bills on the calendar and to refuse to recognize members desiring to bring up for passage such of those bills as were unworthy or carried too much money. That power, however, has been so criticized that it has been taken away by the calendar Wednesday and the unanimous consent rules, until the result is at the present critical time, when the treasury balances are diminishing, Congress is piling up public expenditures in a way never dreamed of before.

If at some future time the rules should be made much more liberal than at present, in accordance with the demands of some of the radical insurgents, nobody can tell what may happen to the federal treasury.

It seems quite certain that, with a lib-



WILLIAM ORPEN, A. R. A.
Irish artist, recently elected to membership in the Royal Academy of London.

The Royal Academy of Arts in London, hitherto looked upon as a most conservative, if not prejudiced body, has shown that it is alive to the times by its recent election to the rank of associate of William Orpen. Mr. Orpen, besides being quite in the very first rank of the painters of the present generation, is one of the most individual, and, in style, anything but academic, is considered by his admirers to rank beside that of many of the early Dutch and Flemish masters. Perhaps the painter whom he most resembles is Chardin. Mr. Orpen, however, is a very young man, scarcely in his thirtieth year, and has already reached an eminence which induces the hope that he may one day equal such masters as de Hooch, Nicholas Maes or Vermeer of Delft. Certainly if very hard and very sincere work is any guarantee of success, there is no altitude to which he might not attain. Since he first took up the study of art in the Dublin School of Art in Ireland 20 years ago, he has progressed and won everything that was to be won. He has no stories to tell of long struggle and neglect; from the very first time he exhibited up to the present his work has never failed to command the success its merits deserved. The United Kingdom in general and the Royal Academy in particular are to be congratulated on his presence among them. The definition of genius as an infinite capacity for taking pains certainly applies to William Orpen.

At the Railway Terminals

The New Haven road will run a special train of sleepers and baggage cars from South station tomorrow night for the accommodation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra en route to New York city.

The suite of rooms which are being redecorated for the use of Manager Fabian of purchases and supplies department of the New Haven road at South station are almost complete.

The Boston & Maine road is receiving from the Concord and Fitchburg shops combination cars which have been thoroughly overhauled and equipped with the latest incandescent Pintch gas lighting apparatus.

Capt. John C. Sanborn, general manager of the Boston Terminal Company when the South station was opened, now on the retired list, arrived in Boston yesterday for a visit with relatives, after a two years' absence traveling in the Orient and on the Pacific coast.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE.

NEW YORK—About 250 graduates of Williams College attended the annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association at Delmonico's Friday night.

Musical Events in Boston

"MEFISTOFELE" PRODUCTION.

A produced in Italian at the Boston opera house Friday evening under the musical direction of Arnaldo Contini and under the stage direction of Delfino Menotti with the following cast:

Mefistofele.....Jose Mardones
Faust.....Florentino Constantino
Wagner.....C. Strosco
Nero.....Roberto Vanni
Marguerite.....Francesca Alda
Martha.....Elvira Leveroni
Helen.....Celestina Boninsegna
Pantalis.....Maria Claessens
There were in all eight scenes, distributed through prologue, four acts and an epilogue. The scene-painting was the work of Oliver P. Bernard and Pietro Stroppa. The scenes of the prologue in the heavens, the garden in act II, the prison in act III, and the classic night in act IV, were painted by Mr. Bernard; the scenes of the gate and bastions of Frankfurt-on-the-Main in act I, Faust's study in act I and in the epilogue, and the Witch rock in act II, were painted by Mr. Stroppa.

"Mefistofele" was a production to bring out the best in everybody who took part in it—stage director, music director, principal artists, chorus, orchestra and all. Boito set himself a hard task to condense Goethe's vast drama of "Faust" into an opera, and he could accomplish it only by setting hard tasks for all who were to bring his work to performance; the satisfaction of those who undertake the presentation of the opera is that every part of the labor involved counts for something, there is no artistic waste anywhere. The scene painter finds that every scene has a guiding motive which is closely involved in the action of the drama, and he has only to find a good method of bringing this method into evidence to make his paintings successful.

The two most striking scenes in Mr. Russell's "Mefistofele" production are the Witch rock, painted by Mr. Stroppa, and the classic night, painted by Mr. Bernard. Mr. Stroppa's tree branches reaching out at each other with demon-like arms, and his pinnacled cliffs rising defiantly and insultingly behind the bewitched trees, are as plausible a distortion of nature as Mr. Bernard's green-pillared Doric temple and far-winding golden river are a pleasing idealization of it.

The music of "Mefistofele" is as much in the general plan of the opera as is the scenery. The prologue in the heavens is a satisfactory piece of music by itself and has sometimes been presented by directors along with one of the modern one-act operas, to fill out the measure of an evening's entertainment. In some parts of the prologue the Boston opera chorus sang like people standing with their feet firmly planted on the earth, and in other parts, especially where the chorus of boys assisted, they lived up to the illusion of Mr. Bernard's scenery and sang like inhabitants of the sky. From beginning to end they sang the beautifully composed music of the prologue with a correct intonation that is rare in choruses singing behind the scenes. Mr. Conti has had in his repertory this winter little Italian music of such interesting color and of such significant comment as he read from the score before him Friday evening. There was one place, the closing passage of the prologue, where his enthusiasm for the music led him to overpower voices with orchestra. Elsewhere, owing perhaps as much to Boito's discreet scoring as to the conductor's care to keep his instrumental tone subdued, the voices were plainly heard. But a large share of the triumph of the production belongs to Mr. Conti; he made clear the philosophical as well as the dramatic import of Boito's orchestration to its last detail.

"Mefistofele" as to leading singers is a men's opera and perhaps its lack of a heroine has kept it from becoming popular. The opportunities for Marguerite are in the garden scene and in the prison scene. Lighter powers of interpretation are called for in Boito's Marguerite of the garden than in Gounod's Marguerite of the Jewel song; a flexible voice and a dramatic style and about the same powers of impersonation are needed in the prison scene of the Italian opera as in that of the French opera.

Miss Alda had her moment of applause as Marguerite of the prison, but she was only a temporary figure in "Mefistofele," a subordinate member of the dramatic scheme. Mme. Boninsegna, too, as Helen found a temporary, albeit a spectacular success, in the scene by the river Penzance. Boito's opera is an opera for the two men who impersonate Mefistofele and Faust. Friday night's performance proved Mr. Mardones to be a greater singer than anybody has been led to think he was from his work in "Bohème" and in "Aida." He sustained the part of Mefistofele throughout the long drama with unaltered success. Constantino had the chief work of the evening and he came through triumphant, so triumphant, indeed, that the audience when the hour was getting late called on him to repeat his aria in the epilogue. The

eral rivers and harbors bill at this session, and the aggregate of appropriations made by these smaller bills already referred to, the federal deficit will be increased, and serious difficulty will be encountered by those who are trying to maintain the treasury balance. Should future sessions follow this one with respect to increased appropriations under the amended rules, it is apparent to many members of the two houses that Congress must resort to some new forms of taxation in order to make both ends meet.

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part of Faust is at times rather strongly dramatic for Mr. Constantino, but for the most of the time it is exactly suited to his voice. The part awakened in him fine qualities of acting that none of the more mundane parts he has hitherto taken have succeeded in awakening. Whether as the Faust of the study, the romantic Faust in black and purple cloak wooing Marguerite in the garden, or the mystical Faust in white doublet and hose yielding to the blandishments of Helen of Troy, he was always perfectly in the character.

At the matinee today "Don Pasquale" is sung with Miss Nielsen and M. Tavecchia in the leading roles. Tonight the opera at popular prices is "Carmen," with the new mezzo-soprano, Mme. Faly Dérève, as Carmen; Mme. Bronska as Micaela; Mr. Bourillon as Don Jose and Mr. Baklanoff as the Torador.

Monday night "Mefistofele" will be repeated with the same cast as of Friday night, except that Miss Nielsen, instead of Miss Alda, will be Marguerite.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

A supplementary season of grand opera is announced at the Boston opera house. The Aborn English Grand Opera Company has been secured by the directors of the Boston opera house for a season of grand opera in English at reduced prices, to begin Monday, April 11, following the close of the present season. This organization has established a reputation in New York, Brooklyn, Washington, Baltimore, Newark, Buffalo and other cities by its success in giving grand opera at popular prices and by its recognition and advancement of American talent.

The repertory will be confined to the popular classics. American singers will predominate and each opera will be given for an entire week. The choral and orchestral equipment will be adequate and all operas will be mounted with complete and artistic productions of scenery, costumes and effects. The operas will be given every evening and Saturday matinees with special matinees on Wednesdays. The prices will range from 25 cents to \$1. A subscription list will be opened shortly for the benefit of those who wish to reserve seats or boxes for the entire series. This will be conducted on a plan different from that of the regular season, details of which will be given later.

NOTES.

Tonight the Boston Symphony Orchestra plays Haydn's symphony in D major; Mozart's concerto for two pianos and orchestra, in E flat (K. 365); Rachmaninoff's "The Isle of the Dead" (repeated by request); Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini." The soloists are Ernest Hutcheson and Harold Randolph.

Saturday evening, Feb. 26, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Gustav Mahler, conductor, will play in Symphony hall the following program:
Fantastic symphony, Berlioz; "Leonora" overture, No. 3, Beethoven; "Till Eulenspiegel," Richard Strauss; suite for orchestra, Bach; conducted by Mr. Mahler at the harpsichord.

At the recital in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 23, by Mme. Rosa Olitzka of the Boston Opera Company, and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the Boston pianist and composer, Mme. Olitzka will be heard in Gounod's "Stances de Sapho," a group of German songs by Schubert, Franz and Schumann; songs by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, "Ah, Love, but a Day," "June" and "After;" Grieg's

"Ein Schwan;" Burgert's "Sandtrager;" Somer's "Ganz leise" and Bizet's "Pastorale." Mrs. Beach is to play her own Suite Française, "Les Reves de Colombine" and the Brahms Rhapsodie in E flat.

The third Kneisel quartet concert of the Chickering hall series will be given Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, with Mme. Samaro as the assisting artist. The program consists of Schumann's quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2; the slow movement and scherzo of Debussy's quartet for strings and Saint-Saens' quartet in B flat for piano and strings.

For the last of the series of chamber concerts announced by the Kneisel quartet in the Fenway court music room Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, the program consists of Brahms' quintet in G major, op. 111, for two violins and cello and Tchaikovsky's quartet in F major, op. 22. Josef Kovarik will be the assisting artist.

The managers of Fritz Kreisler announce that the violinist's plans after the present season will keep him in Europe indefinitely. He appears in Jordan hall in recital Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, when he will play: Suite, E minor, Bach; Prelude and Gavotte, E major, Bach; Andantino, Padre Martini; Scherzo, Dittersdorf; Menuet, Porpora; Sicilienne et Rigaudon, Francaux; Variations on a Gavotte by Corbelli, Tartini; Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens; Slavonic Dance, Dvorak; Two Old Viennese Valses, Lanner; and Rhapsodie Piemontaise, Sinigaglia.

For the third and last of the chamber music concerts to be given by the Flonzaley string quartet in Boston this season at Chickering hall Thursday evening, March 3, the following program is announced: Quartet in C major (Koch 465), Mozart; Sonata a tre, for two violins and cello (first time), Gius. Sammartini (1740); and Schumann's Quartet for strings, op. 41 No. 1, in A minor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, Mme. Hele Hoepfirk will give a piano recital in Steinert hall. Her program will include Schumann's fantasia in C, two studies by Chopin, a fantasia by Charles Bordes, two pieces by Debussy, a gavotte by Sgambati, "Liebestraum" by Liszt, and Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's "El Konig." She will play her own recently published "Iona Memories," in three parts; "Wandering," "Crane" (hushing song), and "In the Ruins."

Miss Alice McDowell will give a piano recital in Steinert hall next Thursday evening. She will play pieces by Mozart, Scarlatti, Brahms, Stecherbachoff, Debussy, Moszkowsky, Schlotzer, and a group of Chopin numbers, including the sonata, op. 35.

Ernest Hutcheson, one of the soloists at the Symphony concert tonight, will give a lecture recital on "Elektra" in Steinert hall Monday afternoon, March 7.

CHICAGO RECITAL.

Mrs. Sidney Rosenthal, who was the assisting artist at the Freund recital Thursday evening in Music hall, Chicago, sang a variety of songs in English, German and French, being equally at home in all. Mrs. Rosenthal's voice is a soprano of wide range and good quality. She gave marked evidence of being a serious student along lines that should assure more than ordinary success, and well merited the hearty reception given her.

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THE OPERA "LA TRAVIATA"

A Review of Giuseppe Verdi's Work

LA TRAVIATA is a story of absorbing human interest—one of devotion, self-sacrifice and repentance. Its own sentiment gives the dominant note: "Love, thou art life and breath of all creation."

Alfred's "Drinking Song" sums up all the joy with which the measures ring before the final curtain is lowered, and begins,

"Where beauty, where beauty and mirth are beckoning,
Seize me the swift-winged hours:
Let joy, let joy crown the cup with flowers,
And life's a dream of bliss."

The text was written by Francesco Maria Piave, in three acts, and founded on Dumas, the younger's, "Dame aux Camélias" known to the English stage as "Camille," which is supposed to represent phases of modern French life, but the Italian libretto changes the period to the year 1700 in the days of Louis XIV., and there are several like changes made in the characters. Marguerite Gauthier of the original appearing as Violetta Valery, and Olympia as Flora Belvoix, at whose home the ball takes place.

It is remembered that Verdi was pronounced as being without talent by the musical authorities at the Conservatory in Milan where he once applied for lessons, being finally dismissed because of the same serious objection, although we know that it was scarcely a half dozen years later, after a course under Lavigne, that Verdi began his career as an operatic writer, first turning out "Oberto" which had the honor paid it by a representation at La Scala in Milan, but with somewhat indifferent success.

The composer was not duly recognized until the production of his work "I Lombardi," closely followed by "Ernani" and "Atella" and a large number of smaller and less pretentious compositions. In 1842 conspicuous success crowned his "Nabucco," and for the 10 years following Verdi was heralded with all that goes to make a young composer popular. Then in 1852 the first opera of those comprised in what may be termed his second period, "Rigoletto" was written and performed at Venice, stamping him as the greatest writer of the day; then came the next, "Il Trovatore," which was an instantaneous success, for Verdi's fame and name were firmly established for the time being.

"La Traviata," his next work, had its trials before the public recognized it as being one of the writer's best operas. In this work Verdi found the populace was his criterion; that it decided as to his greatness from that time on.

It is almost amusing how afraid the average laity and musicians were of what they were pleased to call "Germanism," which signified nothing short of Wagner and his formulae, and when Verdi made use of original methods—a change from the old "ratty" ideas of Italian traditions, especially showing in his three most brilliant works, "Aida," "Otello" and "Falstaff," the cry—far reaching and impressive to those who would hear—was that Verdi imitated Wagner.

There are many instances of his peculiar handling of the orchestra—especially in the "Traviata," where as a pronounced heretic announces, the "most tragic and highly wrought passages of vocal declamation are supported by an ordinary waltz rhythm in the accompaniment, which indeed would seem to belie the drift of the words sung, and sometimes traces of the most unqualified banality occur."

When Piave wrote the libretto of the opera "La Traviata" for Verdi, he worked with a view of Verdi's method of musical expression as much as the latter conformed to the text which had been prepared, the one collaborating with the other—the result being a certain cohesive beauty, even though marred at times by the composer's lack of development at the time the opera was written. Boito's influence came to Verdi after the present opera was given to the public, or we should doubtless have had more differentiation of Verdi's genius.

Piave tells the story, resolving it into three chief scenes—the supper at Violetta's house, where she meets Alfred; the estrangement between them occasioned by the arrival of Alfred's father; the ball at the house of Flora and the final scene of farewell and reconciliation, each linked together by recitative, so that the dramatic unity is preserved to a considerable extent. Following a brief prelude the first act opens with a vivacious chorus of the guests at Violet-

LA TRAVIATA is one of the operas comprised in the repertoire of the Boston opera company.

The following review of Verdi's important work is written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by Wynna Blanche Hudson.

At the supper leading to the song, "Libiamo, Libiamo," in waltz time, sung first by Alfred, then by Violetta, the chorus echoing each couplet with charming effect. Then comes a somewhat lengthy dialogue, closing with a chorus, and Violetta has a grand scene which is always a favorite "show-piece," in "Ah! fors' e lui"—expressive of the love suddenly awakened for Alfred—with a refrain of perhaps a half dozen measures in the finale which some have called the Violetta motive—unexpectedly developing into a brisk and sparkling allegro, "Sempre Libera," full of florid ornamentation—she again resolving to close her heart to all feeling of love, and to plunge into her old gayeties and pleasures.

The second act opens in the country house with an effective tenor air, "De mihi Bollelli," sung by Alfred, followed by a duet by Violetta and Germont, Alfred's father, who finally appeals to his son with memories of home in an andante, "Di Provenza il mar," which has the simple form of the ballad and always proves to be one of the favorites of the opera.

The ballroom scene is introduced by a masked chorus of gypsies who accompany the measures with beribboned tambourines—this followed by a second chorus of masked matadors who accentuate the tempo with the pikes which they carry and a strong dramatic trio closes the act. The third act opens in the chamber of Violetta, and here the music gives a faintly recurring strain of the introduction. Then her pathetic "Addio del passato" follows and in harsh contrast is heard a bacchanalian chorus behind the scenes.

Here Verdi has given us some of his best sense of contrast which adds considerable strength to the stage picture before us, and the background of self-sacrifice and repentance which comes to the fore ere the curtain falls. In the next scene we hear the duet with Alfred, "Parigi, o cara," which some say is a close imitation of the final duet in "Il Trovatore" between Maurice and Azucena. Violetta's declaration and the concluding quintet end "La Traviata."

When the opera was pronounced ready for the public, the date was set for March 6, 1853, at Venice, with Donatelli, Graziani and Varasi assuming the roles of Violetta, Alfred and Germont, respectively. Verdi's popularity, as has been said, was not public-proof, for it seems that the opera, "La Traviata," although met by a brilliant and representative audience, also met with ridicule—not of the work itself—but on account of the poor makeup of Donatelli. This spoiled the effect for those who entertained real and hearty interest in the success of Verdi's work.

A serious fault, however, as mentioned by the critics, lay in the story itself, and a faithful record gives us an account of how Emma Abbott in later years broke her contract with Colonel Mapleson, refusing to sing the role because of certain scruples about it. Christine Nilsson made her debut when the opera was first presented at Paris in May, 1856, and it was one of the memorable musical triumphs of the time, for it was she who dispelled the illusion that the opera was not well written or was in any way improper.

"Lack of discrimination on the part of those who seek to find Verdi as an imitator may account for some of the assertions made against him." The three greatest works of the latter period of his career as a writer are distinctly his own, although he has been boldly accused by various critics for his "Wagnerian" tendencies. "Aida" is one of his greatest products, also "Rigoletto," each written in different periods of his life, and between these comes "La Traviata," which has perhaps the strongest hold upon the public taste and mind of any one opera. It is not strong; it is not unusual; it is simple—full of Italian melody—and by this is meant what is more or less commonplace; in fact, he has been accused of overloading the orchestra.

Interest in the forthcoming production of "Elektra" shows no sign of diminishing and has in fact been further stimulated by the news of its production in America and by the fact that opinions as to its merits seem to vary so greatly. Two, at least, of the performances in London will be conducted by the composer, Mr. Thomas Beecham will however direct the first performance. The cast is now finally settled and will be as follows:

Elektra, Mme. Edyth Walker; Klytemnestra, Frau von Mildenburg; Chrysothemis, Miss Frances Rose; Orestes, Herr Weddemann; Aegisthus, Maurice d'Olay.

The regular summer opera season will open at Convent Garden on Saturday, April 23, and will continue until July 30. The repertoire will be taken from the usual list of French and Italian operas heard during this season. Two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be given, without cuts, and two performances of "Tristan and Isolde," all under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. Signor Campanini, M. Frigara and Signor Panizza will conduct the French and Italian works.

The London Chamber Concert Association gave one of their interesting concerts lately at Messrs. Novello's rooms. The program began with Regner's trio in D for flute, violin and viola, op. 77a, delightfully played by Messrs. A. Franchella, H. Bonarius, and

tra, of "employing brass too freely," of making a tremendous amount of noise; in short, of committing the breach of doing some amateurish things in the construction of his phrases and their unity.

Verdi's practical protest against certain qualities of the Italian "school" took peculiar form in some of his middle period operas, for his melodies are often wanting in refinement in his endeavor to be original. He manifests sufficient fire and intensity, but his expression of it is sometimes vehement instead of dramatic. He writes for the singers, hence much of the success of "La Traviata," for example, depends upon the singers. His Violetta must have willowy grace and beautiful voices, and above all know the art of acting; vocally and dramatically they must meet the demand.

The aim of the opera is to show off the singers—especially the soprano. Its wealth of melody ceters around Violetta, framing her with all the interest—surrounding her with individual harmonies. We remember when Sembrich once sang "The Lady with the Camelias" in "Ah! fors' e lui" she added an E-flat in alt which astounded and electrified her admiring audience, and yet the balance of the opera went in shocking fashion, the critics stated the day following.

We have exulted in charming Violetta of all kinds and types—for Christine Nilsson, at the time with the Strakosky Grand Italian Opera Company sang the role at the Boston theater in 1871; Clara Louise Kellogg was another winsome Violetta at the same place in 1878. Then Patti came, but it was in 1882, Nicolini sang the role of Alfred to Patti's Violetta, and the performance took place in "The Grand hall, Mechanics Institute." Madame Heilbron also sang it here, and in 1886 Nordica, then simply called Lillian Norton, sang Violetta with Giannini at the Boston theater, and golden-voiced Melba came and sang to us in 1896 with the Ellis Grand Opera Company. We heard later of Mary Garden over in Paris at the Opera Comique essaying the Violetta role, as well as Geraldine Farrar. Madame Gerster, Alhani, Gazzaniga and Minnie Hauk have been Violettas—the latter making her debut in this opera. Emilie Ambre selected "Traviata" for her "coup d'essai" in America, but it has been said that it was Madame Gazzaniga who was the most impressive of all the notable Violettas—as her histrionic powers were beyond that of any other singer before the public, although her voice was really lacking in the qualities which other Violettas have possessed.

London Musical Notes

London Musical Notes

A MEETING of musical enthusiasts was held recently at Seaford House, by permission of Lord Howard de Walden, for the purpose of considering the formation of a permanent opera society. The aims of the society are embodied in the following resolution which was put to the meeting by the chairman, Frederick Whelen and carried:

"That this meeting of operators decides to form a society under the title of the Opera Society to provide such an organization as shall be capable of dealing with any opportunities that may present themselves or be created for the production in London of original English operas, foreign operas of distinction and operas refused by the censor, which in the judgment of the committee of the society should not be prohibited on the English stage."

It is hoped to start the Opera Society this spring and according to present arrangements the first opera to be produced will be Strauss' "Salome," of which Thomas Beecham holds the rights. A provisional committee was elected to frame a detailed scheme for the conduct of the society and to report to a future meeting.

Meanwhile, the generous support given to Mr. Beecham's spring season of grand opera at Covent Garden has been of such a nature as to enable him to announce another season in the winter, commencing on Oct. 1 and continuing for 10 weeks. The performance will be given in English.

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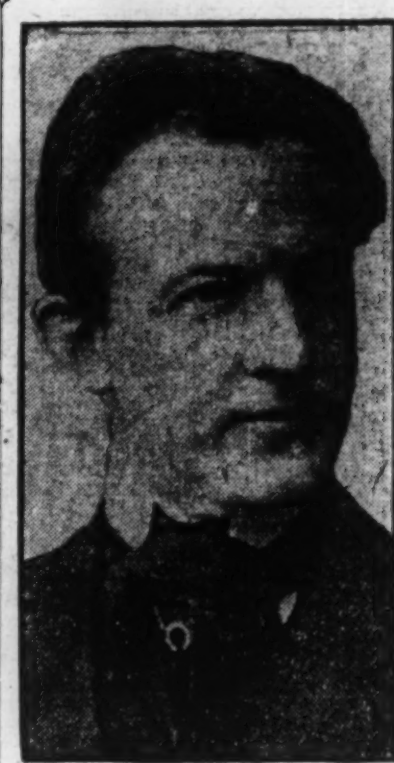
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MUSIC OF HENRY K. HADLEY

New England Composers No. VIII



HENRY KIMBALL HADLEY.

New England composer whose work has won encephalitis throughout the United States and abroad.

A New England composer who has leaned toward the larger forms in music is Henry Kimball Hadley, one of the youngest of those who have displayed an unusual eclecticism, inasmuch as he has had considerable to say, has spoken in divers and attractive tongues, as it were, for his invention shows an imaginative element of almost unlimited scope, but with due reverence for quality. Although his prolific pen has essayed many fields of composition Hadley has succeeded in practically all of them, for his compositions, collectively considered, have the distinctive flavor of originality, besides a true sense of beauty, added to which is a pronounced ability for writing for strings.

Henry Kimball Hadley was born 39 years ago in Somerville, Mass., where his parents still reside, his noted father, Henry S. Hadley, being over 40 years director of music in the Somerville public schools, and his mother a contralto of some local fame in past days. So Mr. Hadley's birthright is music, a brother, Arthur, being one of the cellists in Boston's famous Symphony Orchestra, and he himself at present wielding the baton over the body known as the Symphony Orchestra of Seattle, Washington.

Before the age of 12 years young Hadley had shown a marked aptitude for music, and surprised his parents by writing several psalm tunes and hymns, but when he wrote a work for all instruments, an orchestra, and this in advance of any special study on his part, the elder Mr. Hadley forthwith decided that the boy must at once take up a regular course which he proceeded to do, placing himself under Stephen A. Emery in counterpoint; George W. Chadwick in composition and Charles Allen in violin.

In the meanwhile, as a comparatively small boy his further interest in art was made manifest in the forming of a juvenile orchestra headed by himself which furnished the residents of Somerville with musical entertainments of no mean order. At the age of 16 the present composer assumed charge of the music at Franklin Street church, where his mother had formerly sung, which position he held until he arrived at his twentieth birthday, when he began to make preparations for going abroad, where he had decided to pursue his chosen art in still broader fields. In the meantime, under the tutelage of Chadwick the young musician had completed an orchestral overture, a trio, a string quartet and many songs, and this before he was 21.

In 1894 he started for Vienna, where he achieved much in the few years he

sojourned there, writing several orchestral works including an excellent suite under Mandykowski with whom he studied composition. On his return to America he was invited to fill the chair of music at St. Pauls School, Garden City, L. I., and later other important positions were offered him.

It was about this time that Mr. Hadley had another call from his muse—and this to enter the field of symphonic form, his first symphony proving to be "Youth and Life," which was honored by Anton Seidl with a New York production in 1897. The second movement has been heard in Boston as produced at a concert of American compositions conducted by Emil Mollenhauer. Although only about 27 years of age at that time this young writer showed marvelous constructive power and virility, and his versatility, almost unusual, did not seem to interfere with that fine quality at which he constantly aimed and generally found.

Mr. Hadley's list of compositions includes three symphonies; three serious overtures for orchestra—"Flecter and Andromache," "In Bohemia," and one to Stephen Phillips' tragedy, "Heralds"; three ballet suites; festival march; cantata, "In Music's Praise"; six ballades for chorus and orchestra—"The Fairies," "In Arady," "Lelawala: a Legend of Niagara," "Jaharwocky" (sic), "Princess of Ys," "Legend of Grenada"; three comic operas; string quartet in A major; string trio in C major; sonata in F major for violin and piano; anthems, part songs, piano-forte pieces and over 100 songs. His latest works are a symphonic fantasia in E-flat major for full orchestra; "Salome," "Merlin and Vivian" after a text by Mrs. Watts Mumford; the third symphony in B minor; "The Fate of Princess Kiyoo, a Legend of Japan," a cantata for female voices and orchestra; a piano-forte quintet in A minor; church music; songs after text by Otto Julius Bierbaum, which were published in Munich; later songs, "Mondicht," "Ei-lu-li," "Il pleurt des petates de fleurs," and "Remembrance," and five love songs, poems by Frederick Manly, "Lucifer," a dramatic poem with a text by Vondel, in preparation by the composer at present.

It is of interest to learn the extent of

Mr. Hadley's compositions and where they have been played, and the following has been gleaned from a Symphony program:

His symphony in F minor, No. 2, "The Four Seasons," has taken two prizes, and both in the same year, 1901, one of which was offered by Paderewski and the other by the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and was performed in Boston at a Symphony concert on April 15, 1905. His overture, "In Bohemia," has been conducted by Mr. Mollenhauer, and heard again at one of the famous "Pop" concerts in 1903. The third suite was produced in New York at a concert of the American Symphony Orchestra led by Franko in 1897, and his "Festival March" was played at another of the "Pop" concerts. His prize cantata, "In Music's Praise," was given a fine performance by the People's Choral Union, New York, in April, 1901.

Mr. Hadley's proficiency in the art of violin playing has been the chief cause of his becoming a past master in writing for strings, and it was herein his orchestration showed him at his best. There were varied and enthusiastic critiques as to Mr. Hadley's work, although some of the older doctrinaires could not forget the composer's youth. His "Salome" is a tone-poem for orchestra after the tragedy of that name and the same that furnished inspiration to Richard Strauss, although the latter's orchestration had not been seen by Mr. Hadley until after he had completed his own score.

The Hadley "Salome" was performed by the Boston Symphony orchestra for the first time in 1907. The best critics declared that here was a composer who had something to say; that he had expressed himself in modern terms; that he showed unusual control of his orchestral effects; that he possessed many dramatic possibilities, and they called his work of intrinsic imaginative worth. The performance introduced the public to the multi-sidedness of this composer who needs but a few more years to enrich his experiences.

Towards this Mr. Hadley seems tending. He has already traveled over considerable ground. During the composer's stay in Europe—in all over four years—he had exceptional experience in conducting, various cities claiming him in this capacity for his own works and those of others.

His "Salome" had a representation at Monte Carlo in 1907 under the direction of Jelin; at Warsaw under the direction of the composer at a philharmonic concert; at Cassel, led by the composer, at a concert of the Royal theater orchestra, and at Berlin as above stated.

For some time he had charge of the orchestra at the Mayence opera house, and it was at this time that he brought out Pizzi's "Rosalia" with Hedwig Materna and prepared a performance of "Madame Butterfly" with Marguerite Lemon as Cho-Choon.

The great violin master, Ysaye, invited Mr. Hadley to conduct the latter's "Salome" at Brussels, which he did, the performance being attended with notable success. But it was in still another capacity that this young musician was made even better known, and this was when a prize of \$1000 was won by him in the competition for American composers and the decision made last year at the sixth biennial of the National Federation of Musical Clubs at Grand Rapids, Mich., which was one of the most brilliant events of the middle West.

The prize work was a rhapsody for orchestra, called "The Culprit Fay," and heard on Friday afternoon at the concert by the Thomas orchestra.

BILLS OFFERED OF WIDE RANGE

WASHINGTON—Among the bills introduced in the House Friday were the following: By Mr. Kopp (Rep., Wis.), to appropriate \$300 for each rural letter carrier for a horse and wagon; by Mr. Sabath (Dem., Ill.), to prevent the separation of immigrant families at ports of entry; by Mr. Grist (Rep., Pa.), for the creation of a commission to decide upon a fitting national Lincoln memorial; by Mr. Hughes (Dem., N. J.), to prohibit the purchase of convict-made goods by any official of the United States or territories.

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Automobile and Aeroplane News

AUTOMOBILE SHOWS GREAT GROWTH IN WORLD'S COMMERCE

Total Value in 1902 Was but Nine Million Dollars as Against Fifty Millions in 1909—France Leads Exporters, America Second.

A good idea of the rapid strides which have been made in the automobile industry of the world during the past eight years can be obtained from the growth which it has made in international commerce. In 1902 this commerce amounted to but \$9,000,000 as against \$50,000,000 in 1909. In this trade vehicles of American manufacture supply each year a larger proportion of the world's requirements. A special compilation just made by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor shows that the value of automobiles and parts of exported in 1908 from France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany, the five leading countries engaged in their manufacture and sale, aggregated more than \$45,000,000, against \$9,000,000 in 1902, a growth of 400 per cent. Automobile exports from the four foreign countries named, taken as a whole, increased from \$8,000,000 to \$30,000,000, a gain of 385 per cent, while those from the United States increased from \$1,000,000 to \$5,500,000, a gain of 450 per cent.

The exportation of automobiles from the United States has developed chiefly in the last 10 years, the first record thereof having been made in 1902, when the total was \$1,069,782. By 1905 the annual export had increased to nearly \$3,000,000; by 1907 to \$6,000,000, and in 1909 was nearly \$9,000,000. The foregoing figures include shipments to the noncontiguous territories and relate both to automobiles and parts thereof sent out of the country.

France leads the world as an exporter of automobiles with the United States second. Statistics compiled from the official publications of the countries named show that the exports of vehicles of this class in the latest year for which details are at hand were: From France, in 1908, \$24,569,000; from the United States, in 1909, \$9,567,297; from the United Kingdom, in 1908, \$7,610,267; Italy, in 1908, \$5,533,000; and Germany, in 1908, \$3,031,000.

The wide distribution of the automobiles exported from these manufacturing nations offers indirect evidence of improved methods of travel and transport in various parts of the world. The United States, while exporting most of its automobiles to Canada, the United Kingdom and continental Europe, sends considerable quantities to its several noncontiguous territories, and to the West Indies, South America, Australia and various countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania; while France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany, in addition to their exports to the United States and Europe, send automobiles to many of their colonies, to numerous tropical communities and to South America.

Of the \$8,966,693 worth of automobiles shipped from the United States in 1909, \$7,570,000 went to foreign countries and \$880,780 to its noncontiguous territories. Of the exports to foreign countries, nearly \$2,500,000 worth went to British North America, \$2,000,000 to the United Kingdom, \$846,136 to France, \$194,238 to Mexico, \$337,414 to the West Indies and Bermuda, \$303,452 to British Australasia, \$240,453 to South America, \$224,068 to Italy, \$181,087 to Germany and \$209,731 to various countries of Asia and Oceania. The shipments to the noncontiguous territories included \$614,424 to Hawaii, \$249,713 to Porto Rico and \$16,643 to Alaska.

France's exportations of automobiles, valued at \$24,569,000 in 1908, were distributed as follows: To the United Kingdom, \$11,781,000; Belgium, \$2,229,000; the United States, \$2,124,000; Germany, \$2,018,000; and Argentina, \$837,000, while Algeria and other French colonies received practically all of the remainder. Italy exported most of her automobiles to European countries: To the United Kingdom, \$1,297,000; to Switzerland, \$985,000; and Germany, \$556,000; while to the United States the exports were valued at \$664,000, and those to Argentina, \$571,000, these five countries representing nearly four fifths of the entire automobile exports of Italy during the year 1908, valued at \$5,533,000.

From the United Kingdom the exports of automobiles in 1908 were valued at \$3,031,000.

BURGESS BIPLANE ATTRACTS MANY

One of the aero machines that has been receiving marked attention at the Boston Aero Show is the Herring-Burgess craft which is being manufactured by the W. Starling Burgess Company, Marblehead, Mass., and for which J. H. McAlman, the well-known automobile man, has the agency. These machines are entirely new, and it is their first appearance in public.

While the designer of these machines is a newcomer in the field of aeronautics, he is not entirely unknown to the New England public, as he has done much in the way of designing fast sailing yachts which have made good records in local waters. He is the son of the late Edward Burgess, the famous yacht designer who so successfully defended the America's cup with his creations, the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer. Mr. Burgess is a graduate of Harvard and has developed marked skill in naval design.

About a year ago he became interested in aviation and as the rigging of an aeroplane is an important factor in the success of a machine and the naval architect must be an expert in this line of work, he has made valued progress in his new field.

While Mr. Burgess's aeroplane is of the Herring type, there are many new structural features in it. It is a biplane of unusual strength and light weight, but is not specially built for racing. It is radically different from any other form of biplane, especially in regard to the connections with wooden members. These connections are made by steel forgings and every member is pinned the same as in bridge construction.

The cross sections are shaped differently from any other form of aeroplane and the design is based on extensive experiments made with air currents. Hollow wooden spars like those used in yacht construction are employed in the fore and aft trusses. Hollow steel tubing is used wherever practicable and the workmanship throughout is of a very superior order with special attention given to securing the proper proportion of parts and the finish of all parts and fittings. Simplicity rules in the control of mechanism and the lateral righting of the plan does not conflict with any existing patents. The power plant consists of a 25-horsepower four-cylinder water-cooled engine that has been thoroughly tested during the past two months.

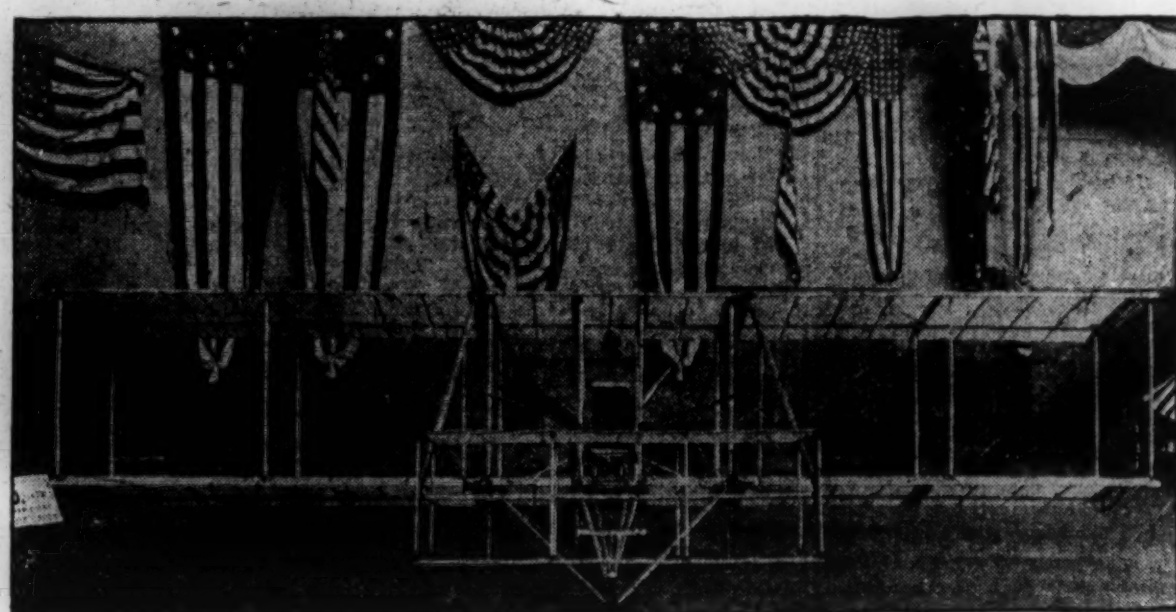
RECORD SALE IS REPORTED

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co. state that the world's record for rapid sales of automobiles to individual buyers was established at the ninth annual Chicago show when Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., makers of the Rambler, sold 175 separate cars in seven days, making a total of \$350,000 worth of automobiles.

Charles T. Jeffery, head of the Rambler company, under whose direction this enormous sales record was made, says that the greatest sales of cars during the next five years will be made over that area stretching between the copper country and the southern rim of the Texas Panhandle. Hundreds of farmers, stockmen and fruit growers bought cars at this show.

The demand was not for the low-priced car, as many had anticipated, but the buyers seemed to desire power, comfort and quality more than cheapness. The average price of the cars attaining the largest sales was \$2000.

Many Attending Boston's First Aero Show



BIPLANE DESIGNED AND BUILT BY W. STARLING BURGESS.

The airship show at Mechanics building continues to attract great crowds of interested visitors who linger in the hall and basement inspecting the various aerial craft, aeroplanes, gliders, balloons and aeronautical accessories. Aeronauts of international repute and aviators from every section of the country join the general public in praise of the exhibition and declare that it is a grand success from every standpoint.

Those interested in the amateur construction of aerial craft are favorably impressed with the product of George Merz and Herbert Southworth of New York, two boys, 15 and 16 years old, respectively, who show a Herring-Curtiss type model which they built in their cellar in New York. Elmer Burlingame, the inventor of the telegraphing typewriter, is exhibiting a monoplane of entirely new design and personally explains to visitors all particulars of the construction not clear to them, and the reasons therefor, and had a curious and interested audience who were not at all backward about asking why and wherefore.

Eighteen heavier-than-air machines are displayed and a Voisin type full-size machine is now being assembled in the hall where visitors may see the actual work of putting it together. This machine has been in actual flight more than 200 feet in the air and "came ashore" in good order. This is probably the most strongly built machine exhibited and to the layman might appear too heavy for flight, but it has shown its capabilities in that line beyond a doubt.

The New York Aeronautic School has a fine display of models and toy balloons, and a remarkably fine collection of imported aeronautical instruments from France and other parts of the continent which are intended to assist in aviation as the compass and sextant and barometer assist in marine navigation. These instruments are extremely difficult to procure in this country and are consequently well worth seeing.

All the exhibits have attendants in charge who are familiar with their respective machines and with aeronautics and who are most obliging in their efforts to explain and show to the visitors everything that is not thoroughly understood or that is novel and interesting.

Excellent music is furnished both afternoon and evening by Edna Frances Simmons women's orchestra, and the moving pictures are quite an attraction in the basement. Special arrangements have been made with well-known aviators and experts on aeronautics, and this evening Albert Merrill of Brookline will entertain with an illustrated lecture on "Aerial Navigation: Its Past History, Present Conditions and Future Possibilities." The evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, H. Helm Clayton, the widely-known aeronaut, will give a most interesting talk on "Human Flight."

Items of Interest to the Automobilists

The Crowell-Clark Company has leased the show room at 10 Columbus avenue and will shortly place the Atlas car on sale.

Manager Stevens of the new Abbott-Boston Company reports a lively interest in the Abbott-Detroit car which his company is to handle, orders being booked for cars even before the exhibition car has arrived.

L. C. Greenwood, manager of the Knapp-Greenwood Company, is in Auburn, N. Y., on business connected with the "Winestock" quick detachable spark plug, which is made by his company.

Manager A. B. Henley of the local branch of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company is in Syracuse, N. Y., attending the regular monthly meeting of the managers of the various branches of the company.

F. Shirley Boyd, New England distributor for the Supplementary Spiral Spring Company, has an exhibition at the Portland automobile show which occurs next week. William L. Hogarty will have charge of the exhibit.

Jacques Futrelle, the well known author and originator of the thinking machine stories, who drove in the recent New York to Atlanta, Ga., good roads tour, and divided honors with Ty Cobb, the baseball player, never drove an automobile before the big southern tour, but he was so taken with the performance of his Jackson and the delight

of motoring that last week he gave his order to E. P. Blake of Boston, the New England distributor of the Jackson Company, for a big 50-horsepower car.

W. A. Webber of the Perry Car Company, Boston, has announced that he has procured a lease of the old Art Museum building and that the auto show planned for that place during the week beginning March 5, will be held.

Raymond Ware of the White-Ware Company, local agents of the Corbin car, has just returned from the factory at New Britain, Conn. He reports so great is the demand for Corbin cars that the factory will begin running on night shift next week.

In the largest tent ever erected in America the Licensed Automobile Dealer's Association of Los Angeles is holding the largest motor car show ever given west of Chicago, and a feature of the exhibition is presented by the Franklin air-cooled cars. The show space amounts to 40,000 square feet, of which 1440 is allotted to the exhibit of the H. H. Franklin Company of Syracuse.

J. B. Sperry, until recently connected with the Motor Car Company of Washington, D. C., has joined the selling forces of the E. R. Thomas Motor Branch Company in Boston. Mr. Sperry has had several years' experience in the automobile business, the greater part of which was handling Thomas cars in Western territory.

REFINEMENTS INCORPORATED IN NEW MAXWELL AUTOMOBILES

New England Agent F. J. Tyler Is Much Pleased With New 1910 Model—Company Has Big Garage With Large Show Room.

SIMPLEX HAS NEW AEROPLANE

Aggressive automobile concerns are already looking toward the next mode of transportation; namely, the air craft. One of the most prominent concerns in the city to take on this line of machines is the American Simplex Company, distributors of the Valveless American Simplex cars. Much time and thought has already been given this subject by Mr. Turner, manager of the company, and one of his associates, Mr. Conners. These two gentlemen, under the close supervision of Leo Stevens, the world-renowned aeronaut, have perfected a working model which they have decided to adopt for manufacture.

In speaking of their invention, Mr. Stevens said: "I think the biplane, which has been developed to such a degree of perfection by Messrs. Turner and Conners, will be one of the most successful airships we have ever had an opportunity to examine. It will weigh in the neighborhood of 1200 pounds. It is extremely simple, although staunch enough to withstand a 40-mile-an-hour gale. It will have a carrying capacity of four passengers and be able to attain a tremendous speed. I conservatively prophesy that they will be able to travel between 70 and 80 miles an hour by the use of the valveless American Simplex motor, which the inventors propose to install. The machine resembles somewhat the famous Farman biplane."

Mr. Conners, who already has had considerable experience in making balloon ascensions in the West, but is better known for his skill in driving in some of the recent national racing events, was seen this morning at the Mechanics building airship exhibit. He said: "It is true that Mr. Turner and I have worked out a very satisfactory biplane and have every reason to believe that it will be a great success. It is not our intention to devote any more experimenting on the biplane system of machine, as we are going to use this more for exhibitions and instruction. It is our intention, however, to manufacture the airship of the monoplane type. These are a trifle more delicate to handle unless one has already had experience with the double plane craft."

There will in all probability be a working model of two monoplanes, which they are now constructing, at the coming automobile show in the American Simplex automobile exhibit.

SPEEDWELL CARS IN FINE QUARTERS

The Curtis-Hawkins Company, agents for the Speedwell cars, recently removed to 162-172 Columbus avenue, are now greeting their friends in one of the most commodious salesrooms in the city. This concern recently leased two floors at this location, which have a combined area of 40,000 square feet. Both floors have street entrances, a convenience appreciated by all who have occasion to bring their cars in for inspection.

The basement floor, which is reached from the rear, is equipped with new machinery and competent mechanics to care for any repairs which may be necessary. A complete line of parts will be carried in stock so delays will be minimized.

The salesroom on the first floor is attracting much attention by reason of its lightness and loftiness. The room

The development of refinements in automobile manufacture along the lines of luxurious appointments, easy riding and general appearance has accompanied the standardizing of the well-known makes of motor cars to a greater extent than is generally appreciated by the general motoring public and the trend of future development in this industry will probably be more along this line than ever before.

Appreciating the fact that refinements are much thought of by automobilists, the manufacturers of the Maxwell cars have given much attention to this department of manufacture. Maxwell cars have earned an enviable record in the way of reliability and mechanical tests and the manufacturers have spared no expense in bringing out a car for 1910 that is not only capable of going through the hardest running and technical tests, but that is most pleasing to the eye.

F. J. Tyler, who is agent for the car in the New England district, is much pleased with the new model as well as with the way in which the purchasers of motor cars are commenting on it. In speaking of it he says:

"Here is a big car the wealthiest man will be proud to own—and the man of moderate means can afford to maintain."

"Many refinements have been incorporated in the new Maxwell models that are not found in most low-priced cars. These are the little details, insignificant sometimes in themselves, but contributing in a very large degree to the enjoyment of owning and operating a motor car. The Maxwells are also well equipped, so that the purchaser when he pays the initial cost, has a car ready for the road without being put to additional expense to make his vehicle usable."

"The Maxwell-Briscoe Boston Company, the New England representative of the Maxwell Company, is better equipped to take care of the thousands of Maxwells in use in this territory and of the thousands of prospective buyers than ever before. In its new quarters at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street, it has a most convenient location, very near the thoroughfares most used by automobilists in entering and leaving the city for all points to the north, west and south. The building has 98,000 square feet of floor space well arranged for the storage and care of cars. The large and well arranged show room is on the ground floor at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street, and the offices of the company are on the second floor. There is a complete shop in the building and everything that goes to give satisfactory service to customers. The advantage of having all departments, administrative, show, sales, shop and garage under one roof is readily recognizable, for it offers to the customer the opportunity of dealing directly with the management, and it gives the management a close oversight in all departments."

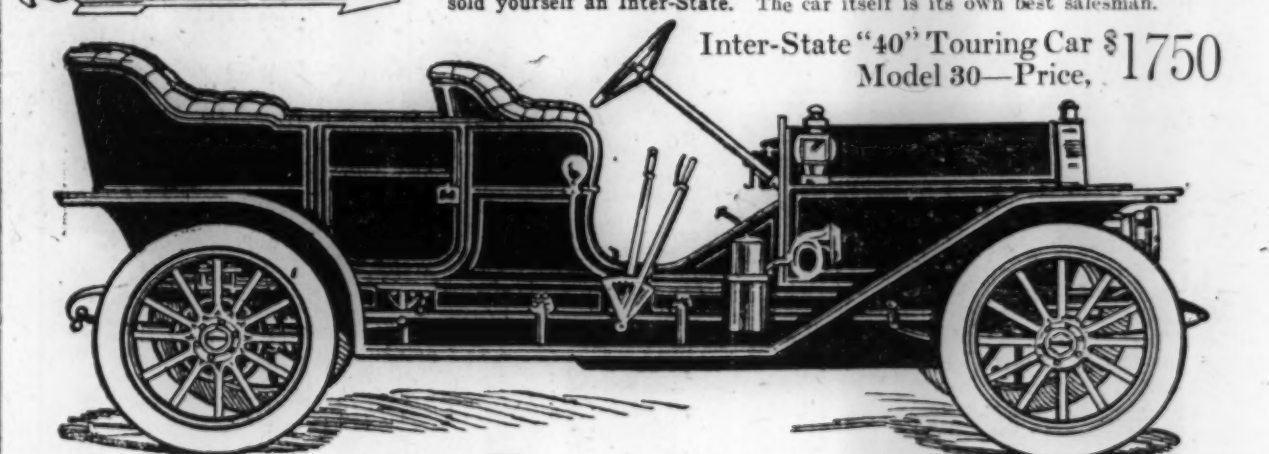
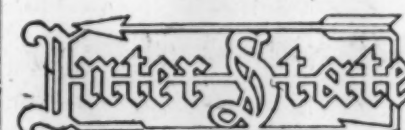
is 40 feet square with two massive plate glass windows, each of which gives a full display of a Speedwell car.

The largest of the two windows is over 17 feet long and is probably the largest single sheet of plate glass in the city.

"COURIER" CAR HERE.

The "Courier", a car made in Dayton, O., and selling from \$1050 to \$1200 is to be handled by the Park square auto station, 18 Columbus avenue. The Courier is a 4-cylinder car of 112-inch wheel base and is built in touring car and roadster models.

We Invite You to Sell Yourself An



When You Buy an Inter-State You Buy Quality, Performance, Durability

Read These Specifications

MOTOR—Four cylinders, vertical, cast in pairs, 4 1/2 in. bore x 5 in. stroke. Cylinders, pistons and rings ground to exact size. VALVES—Mechanically operated, large diameter and all on one side. Nickel steel heads, hardened and ground, and interchangeable. IGNITION—Two distinct systems with separate sets of spark plugs. First system: Batteries, four-unit coil and timer. Second system: U. & I. Imported High-Tension Magneto. CARBURETOR—Stromberg. TRANSMISSION AND CLUTCH—Unit construction. Selective three speed and reverse, with annular bearings throughout, and all mechanism in oil-tight case. VANADIUM steel axles of extra heavy pitch. CLUTCH—Multiple disc type of 61 plates, tempered saw steel and tension maintained by six evenly spaced springs. Smooth action positive at all times. BRAKES—Four large brakes all on rear wheel drums. Internal expanding foot pedal brakes, dust proof, and external contracting emergency hand lever brakes, 2 in. Thermo-lined. STEERING—GEAR—Large and vector gear. Irreversible type. Worm and sector gear. SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front, 42 in. long. Three-quarter elliptic rear, 45 in. long. All in 2 in. wide and spring bolts provided with grease cups.

WHEEL BASE—118 in.; tread, 56 1/2 in. TIRES—FRONT AND REAR—34 in. x 4 in. BODY—Aluminum coated steel on rigid wood frame. Seats of selected extra quality No. 1 tufted leather, curled hair and spiral springs. WEIGHT—Touring Car, 2700; Demi-Tonneau and Roadster, 2650. CAPACITY—Touring Car, 5; Demi-Tonneau, 4 and Roadster, 2 to 4. EQUIPMENT—Two gas headlights with generator, two oil side lights, one oil rear light; horn, tube and bell. Large combination tool and battery box on one side, leaving other side free for tires and accessories.

The S. M. SUPPLIES CO., 22-24 Lincoln St., Boston Telephone Oxford 552 New England Distributors

Will Save Money

Boston Shock Absorber

saves you money in wear on motor, springs and transmission.

Gives greater comfort and is a necessity in every fully equipped car.

Call and see it in use.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see the "Boston" or write for handsome illustrated booklet.

Knapp-Greenwood Co. 1000 BOYLSTON ST.

The Powerful Grout

Hill Climbing . . . Luxurious Riding . . . Dependable Motor . . . Reliable Mechanism . . . Simplicity of Construction . . .

YES AND MUCH MORE IN THAT APOLLO OF AUTOMOBILES

The Powerful Grout \$2500.00

DOUBLE A MODEL—123-inch wheel base, 36-inch wheels, 45 H.P. Fully equipped.

GROUT AUTOMOBILE CO. MOTOR MART, BOSTON

EDWARD P. FORBES, Manager. Factory, Orange, Mass.

Automobile and Carriage Repair Work

Opening Announcement

We have taken over the workshops formerly occupied by

The French Carriage Co

And will give personal supervision to repairing in most approved manner both Motor Cars and Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

Having had entire charge of this branch of the business for fifteen years, we feel well qualified to give most excellent satisfaction to our new patrons and to those of the old company who may favor us with their orders.

Estimates of costs cheerfully furnished.

The Hudson-Colby Co. BOSTON, MASS.

Warehouses: 121 Mass. Ave. (near Boylston).

Workshops: 28-32 Scotia Street.

G. H. HUDSON, Treas. R. F. COLBY, Supt.

Boston Show

BOSTON AUTO SHOW DECORATIVE SCHEME TO BE "SPRINGTIME"

Manager Campbell Plans to Give Boston Public Most Attractive Exhibit Yet Held Here.

WILL BE ORIGINAL

One of the strongest points in all of the automobile shows given under the direction of Chester I. Campbell is the matter of decorative treatment as a proper setting for the magnificent exhibits. Grand hall in the Mechanics building presents a well balanced interior on which the designer can construct a systematic scheme; but Exhibition hall presents a hard problem to solve. With the object always in mind to surpass all previous records for originality of conception and beauty of detail the thousands of visitors to the coming show have a transformation presented that surpasses even that of the 1909 exhibition when the hall of arches formed the display of background.

This year "Springtime" in all its beauty will be the keynote of the features on the main floor. Massiveness of construction has given place to the soft tones in delicate treatment of early spring. Grand hall will present a view and a revelation never to be forgotten by one looking for the customary style of exposition work. All will be warmth and flowers—no division railings in wood or other material appear, but in place of these hedges of blooming plants divide the spaces. For several months the Conley conservatories have had five acres of high class plants and shrubs under glass, being cultivated for this particular occasion. The main divisions will be composed of hybrid lilacs in bud and full bloom, nearly 5 feet high and rich in profusion of white and perfect coloring. Trimmed to symmetrical shape they will make the most beautiful appearance imaginable. To supplement the main divisions all sides of space are planted with lower hedges of Spiraea Van Houttei, with its dainty white blossoms and clean foliage.

The stage as usual will present a special feature from an artistic standpoint, but not more so than the entire exposition, which will be one great harmonious whole. Bordered by heavy draperies, the stage picture will present a bright vista with beautifully painted landscape, nearly 100 feet long and 25 feet high. Thrown into perfect perspective by real flowers, side columnar effects at the stage showing through a ledge of lilacs and foliage, it will form an ideal position for an effective display.

All side walls under the balconies will be paneled off into a continuous landscape extending around the hall—a typical open country scene, the effect being to widen the appearance of the hall, as well as serving as a beautiful background. The colonnade constructed upon the entire balcony, will entirely change the present familiar appearance. The orchestra will be disclosed on an elevated stand above the left center balcony.

The general color scheme will be carried out by the sign background, purple-green with white lettering, and finely wrought iron standards. Garland of electric lights will be hung beneath the balcony front, while central and overhead lighting will give a most spectacular effect.

Exhibition hall will offer an example of what a vivid imagination and constructive ability will accomplish in a few days. The designer has certainly spent full time devising and carrying out this portion of the decorations. Every post, nearly 100 in number, will be completely covered with bark slabs. A whole apple orchard will be freighted to Mechanics building. The floor covering throughout will be of heavy material, mottogamy in tone with gray-green rugs in every department. The departments in the basement will receive a distinctive treatment at the hands of the architect this year. All columns are to be surrounded by high finished bases, mounted with tapestry finished material and from column to column angular arches will spring, fringed with electric lights.

Molded hand rails, stained with moss-green, having turn posts as terminals are an innovation. The restaurant space, about 32x100 in size, is shown in the form of an old vine-clad brick inn on the exterior, faced its entire length with open sash. Within all is in keeping with the exterior and comfort and practicality as well as decorative detail are everywhere manifest.

The entire conception is one marked by originality and completeness of its execution. In no other exposition ever held has even an attempt been made to utilize such means to accomplish these wonderfully pleasing effects, and this greatest show of all will be one of which the Boston public may well be proud.

KITTREDGE ELECTED PRESIDENT. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the organization which conducts the Chicago show, held in Chicago last week, L. H. Kittredge, head of the Peoria Motor Car Company, was elected president. He succeeds S. D. Waldron, general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company.

MOTOR CAR PROVES MOST VALUABLE IN INSULAR SERVICE

George Cabot Ward, Auditor of Porto Rico, Favors Systematizing Their Purchase.

SAVE MUCH TIME

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The automobile is a useful adjunct of insular government, as appears from the auditor's report, embodied in the annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico. The auditor, George Cabot Ward, says:

"I appreciate as well as any one else in the government service that the use of automobiles has proved a very efficient method of transportation and enables officials to reach many places which they previously found difficult of access. Officials now, without an undue loss of time in absence from the capital, can get first hand information about the facts relative to their departmental business and can, while traveling, get better knowledge of general conditions than was ever possible before. Notwithstanding this, I believe there is great need of systematizing the purchase of automobiles. There should be care in deciding on purchases, so as to assure to the government the most serviceable type of car, built of the best material and adapted to the special road conditions of Porto Rico. This will make a great reduction in supplies kept on hand, as the parts will be interchangeable. It will allow mechanics and chauffeurs to master this one type thoroughly, which will tend to prolong considerably the life of the cars. New cars should be purchased only when absolutely necessary and only after it has been ascertained that the best possible discount has been obtained by the government. The old cars should subsequently be disposed of."

"Furthermore, I believe that cars should be purchased from appropriations of the legislative assembly providing for such purchase, rather than from general appropriations for travel. The regulations for the use of government automobiles now in force in the bureau of printing and supplies sufficiently meet the needs of the service, but there should be strict compliance with the terms of the requisition, giving the necessary data before the latter is approved. With these regulations strictly lived up to, every form of unauthorized use of government automobiles will be practically eliminated. It should be noted, however, that the regulations for the use of government automobiles do not apply to the cars of the department of the interior, which operates an entirely independent service, with separate repair and supply departments. The insular police cars have by order of the Governor also recently been made independent of the regulations."

MARKED SUCCESS OF ALVAN FULLER

Of the many men who have been connected with the automobile industry of this city, few have met with as much success as has been attained by Alvan T. Fuller, agent of the Packard and Cadillac cars. Mr. Fuller started in business in 1895 as a bicycle dealer with a small store and few employees. He has grown from that small start until next Washington's Birthday he will observe his fifteenth business anniversary by inviting his customers to visit the Alvan T. Fuller service depot at the junction of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues. This structure has been built at a cost of \$300,000 solely for the purpose of taking care of Packard and Cadillac automobiles, and has no duplicate in America. It is in no way a garage, nor is it what is commonly known as a repair shop. Its purpose is broader and is best described as the working out of Mr. Fuller's policy that the way to get new customers is to keep present ones satisfied. It is the backing up of the Alvan T. Fuller guarantee. Mr. Fuller first assumed the Packard agency in Boston in 1903 when he sold 18 cars. This season he is delivering 733 new cars, more than half of them Packards, and the volume of his business will be \$3,000,000, which is said to be the largest retail automobile business in the country if not in the world.

In taking possession of the new service depot Mr. Fuller will not give up his space in the Motor Mart. The Packard and Cadillac salesrooms will remain there, and the space formerly used as a repair shop is being transformed into a show and salesroom for second-hand cars. The service depot will be devoted exclusively to overhauling, repairing and the general care of the Packard and Cadillac cars owned in Boston and vicinity and which may come here from elsewhere.

NEW STANDARD MODEL. The Standard Motor Car Company of Motor Mart, M. R. White manager, handling the "Standard 6" automobile, has increased its line by the addition of the "Paterson 30," a car selling for \$1400. The "Paterson 30" is a shaft driven car, made by the W. A. Paterson Company. It has 106-inch wheel base, Remy magneto, 32 by 3½-in. wheels and is built as a four and five passenger touring car.

"Here is a 'Big Car' the wealthiest man will be proud to own—and the man of moderate means can afford to maintain."

Benj. Briscoe PRES.



"This Big Car Can Be Run 5000 Miles a Year At an Average Total Cost of \$3.98 a Week"

Here is a Big, 4-cylinder, 30-H. P., Five Passenger Touring Car that will interest thousands of men who have always considered an automobile beyond their means—not because they couldn't afford to buy one, but because they have felt they couldn't afford the cost of maintaining one. It is a fact that the expensive "upkeep" of most automobiles has put them beyond the reach of men with moderate incomes. Not so with the Maxwell. Our cars have always been the most economical to run, as

Figures Based on Facts

When we tell you that this big, handsome Maxwell Touring Car can be run 5,000 miles a year at an average total cost of \$3.98 a week (or \$207.02 a year) we are not theorizing. These figures include the total cost of the gasoline, oil and grease required to run this car 5,000 miles; the cost of punctures; the cost of two extra tires complete (which may not be needed), and the cost of repairs. Experience shows this to be a correct average established by Maxwell owners. How can we better show the low cost of keeping a Maxwell

than by giving in dollars and cents just what 5,000 miles of motoring cost this owner? Read this letter—one of the hundreds we receive unsolicited:

"I have driven my car 5,000 miles by the odometer, averaging approximately 100 miles a week. My experience has shown that this big car can be run 5,000 miles a year at an average total cost of \$3.98 a week.

Gasoline, 357 gallons.....	\$65.26
Oil, half bbl.....	15.90
Grease, 10 lbs.....	2.00
Punctures, seven.....	3.50
Repairs.....	7.40
Two extra tires, complete (casings and tubes).....	113.86
	\$207.02

"My running cost has actually been lower than the above figures, because at the beginning of the season I bought two extra casings and tubes. As a matter of fact but one of these has been used, so that the car has cost me per week, including everything, but \$3.06.

R. L. CALKINS."

Note—Fac-simile of the above letter sent on request.

A Car You'll Be Proud Of

Don't imagine because this car has such a remarkably low running cost that this economy is apparent in its appearance. On the contrary, it is a car identical in general appearance and size with cars which cost more than twice its price. Three people can sit easily in its roomy, comfortable tonneau. It is a big car in everything but excessive weight, and that is one secret of its great economy. It has a long wheel base (110 inches) and big wheels and tires (34x4). It is generously equipped with three oil lamps, two gas lights, generator, magneto, horn and tools—over \$150 worth of extras. When we sell you this car it is ready for the road. There are no extras that you have to buy. No amount of description, no picture, can so much impress you with its size and elegance as the sight of it. Go to your Maxwell dealer and see it. Compare it with the most expensive automobiles and judge for yourself.

We hope we have aroused your interest in the Maxwell so that you will start to learn more about it; so that you will send coupon for our literature, go to the nearest Maxwell dealer, whose name we will send you, and see the car; meet Maxwell owners and learn from them what they have found out about Maxwell automobiles from actual experience. Then

Sale of Maxwell Cars to Date

SOLD TO DEC. 30, '09.....20,784
SOLD DURING JAN., '10.....1,085
MAXWELLS IN USE TODAY.....21,869

Watch the Figures Grow.

NOTE: As a result of this announcement we expect to arouse an enormous demand from people who have never before hoped to own a big touring car simply because they thought it was beyond their means. Therefore place your order with your Maxwell dealer as soon as possible; otherwise you may have to wait several months for your car.

LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT—MEMBERS A. L. A. M.

The MAXWELL-BRISCOE-BOSTON CO.

100 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

Newcastle, Ind.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Providence, R. I.

Kingsland Point, N. Y.

Cheaper for Touring than a Trolley

over 21,800 Maxwell owners have proved.

Now we are satisfied that in our new 4-Cylinder, 30-H. P. Touring Car we have the "Great Economy Car." In proof, we give you the actual figures, showing for how little this car can be run. This is what every man wants to know about a car—how much it actually costs to run. And this is just what you don't find out about other automobiles—before you buy them.

We Help Maxwell Owners

Boston and back would cost at least twenty cents per person each way, a total of \$2.00. Five people can make this round trip in this big Maxwell Touring Car at a total cost of \$1.60. Surprising as this statement seems, it is true, and we have included it here to furnish you with a striking example of the practical advantages of our "Great Economy Car."

These Books Free

Proper care is of vital importance in keeping down the cost of maintenance in any car. More automobiles are ruined by misuse than in any other way. We publish regularly a semi-monthly magazine for Maxwell owners to show them how to run their cars as economically as possible. To run this big Maxwell at the low cost above stated you must run it with proper care. We do not guarantee that every one will run this Maxwell at the above stated cost—it is an average. But many Maxwell owners do even better. Moreover, these figures, of course, do not include the natural depreciation in value from year to year—which even the automobile trade admits is remarkably low in Maxwell cars.

We want to send without cost to you copies of our magazine, "The Co-Operator," and "How to Judge an Automobile," a practical treatise on motor cars. Also our latest catalog, together with other interesting booklets of facts. One of these gives the details of the 10,000-mile run made by a Maxwell last year, without stopping its engine. This is a world's record that has never been equalled by any car at any price. Please fill out attached coupon with your name and address. These books will be sent by return mail without cost to you.

—when you have fully satisfied yourself as to our reliability, and that of our cars—we would like to sell you this "Great Economy Car," help you to take good care of it, and enable you to enjoy the pleasure, convenience, comfort and all the advantages of owning a first-class automobile.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon



NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
The Maxwell-Briscoe-Boston Co.
100 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Will send you, without cost, the magazine, "The Co-Operator," and "How to Judge an Automobile," and our latest catalog, together with other interesting booklets of facts. One of these gives the details of the 10,000-mile run made by a Maxwell last year, without stopping its engine. This is a world's record that has never been equalled by any car at any price. Please fill out attached coupon with your name and address. These books will be sent by return mail without cost to you.

Monitor.

The expense of the trip is slight. Railroad fare only \$33 from Chicago to California. For an additional \$7 you get double berth in a modern Santa Fe tourist sleeper.

S. W. Manning, General New England Agent, 32 S. E. B. Bldg., 302 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Slop-overs allowed for Grand Canyon and Salt River, Arizona; also at most points in California. Personally-conducted excursions, Fred Harvey meals, too.

Santa Fe tourist-sleeper service, Chicago to California, is quicker than via any other line.

Leading Hotels Restaurants Cafes

Special Rates
For the Winter Months

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)

offers elegant apartments, single or en suite. Only 10 minutes ride by express trains from the business, shopping and theatre district. You can enjoy every modern comfort and convenience. Always warm in coldest weather. Cuisine is unexcelled. Ample provision made for transient or touring guests. Illustrated booklet on request 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago (Tel. H. P. 4000)



HOTEL HEINZEMAN

618-620 South Grand Avenue Los Angeles
American and European Plan Family Hotel. Cuisine unexcelled. All modern conveniences. Centrally located; one block from Central Park; one-half block from Postoffice and all car lines. European \$1.00 and up. American \$2.00 and up. Special rates by the week or month. From railroad depots take any car via 6th or 7th sts. C. C. DORR, Proprietor.

Hotel Westminster
Copley Square
BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

OAK HALL TRYON, N.C.
TOURIST HOTEL
New Management.

Thoroughly Renovated. Steam Heat. Baths. Excellent Table.
EUGENE BROWNLEE, Prop.

The Coolidge
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Furnished or unfurnished apartments, all modern improvements. One to four rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy. Cuisine of Unvarying Excellence.
F. F. BRINK, Manager.

THE HAMILTON

14th and N. W. Washington, D. C.
HOMELIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined, first-class table, modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklets on request.
IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.



SHIRLEY HOTEL

17th AVE. AND LINCOLN ST.
Best in the West! Denver, Colo.
DON S. FRASER, Manager.



MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel.
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BILL OFFERS AID TO UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON—A new solution of the problem of the unemployed has been offered. Representative Garner (Rep., Pa.) has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an information labor officer in the postoffice department. The bill further provides for the employment of an information labor clerk in every one of the 70,000 odd postoffices in the country.
These men are to compile a list of the unemployed in the neighborhood of their offices and also a list of employers looking for employees. The jobless men are then to be introduced to the menial jobs and vice-versa.

UNIVERSITY PLAN FOR CHINA FIXED

LONDON—Arrangements have been concluded by the university vice-chancellor and six heads of Oxford and Cambridge colleges for the announcement of the plans for a university for China, which, it is expected, will be made in the middle of March. After thorough investigation, the Oxford and Cambridge educationalists believe that China's present educational crisis needs a "western university" in the celestial empire itself.
The university should consist of a central staff of professors, with adequate institutions—libraries, laboratories, and lecture rooms; there should also be a number of affiliated colleges or halls, where students should reside.

WIELDERS OF ORCHESTRA BATONS

AMERICAN TRAINED MUSICIANS ARE BEGINNING TO WIN SUCCESS AS ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTORS — GERMAN HAVE HELD THE POSITIONS HERETOFORE, BECAUSE BETTER PREPARED — INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOL OF NATIVE COMPOSERS — GROWTH OF A SYSTEM OF VISITING CONDUCTORS.

CHICAGO—Honors crowd these days upon the American who is able to write music that equals European standards. The Thomas Orchestra Association of this city has lately given an example of the distinction that awaits the well-trained, thoroughly competent musician. By special invitation the Boston composer, George W. Chadwick, author of many symphonic and lyric works and director of the New England Conservatory of Music, America's largest and oldest school of the kind, has been in Chicago for the purpose of conducting the famous orchestra that has been created as a memorial of the devoted labors of Theodore Thomas.

With the skill that comes from long experience and eminent musicianship Mr. Chadwick led the Chicago musicians through the forms and figures of his own symphonic sketches, an ambitious and technically successful new work which several of the eastern cities have already heard. It is something new for native Americans of Anglo-Saxon ancestry to wield the baton over one of these great orchestras. In the century that has elapsed since in 1810 Boston's Philharmonic Society offered the earliest orchestral concerts in this country an astonishing record exists of conductors from abroad. Few Americans have been sufficiently well versed in all the instruments of the orchestra to take the place of leadership.

That first of American orchestras was organized and conducted by a Hessian flute player, Gottlieb Graupner. Great Names in American Music are German among American orchestra conductors have been German. Whenever, through the efforts of some benefactor of music, an orchestra has been formed, it has been believed that no American could hold the job.

The New York Philharmonic Society which was founded in 1842 owed its origin to its earliest conductor, a native American, the late Uriah C. Hill, a native of Missouri, who had studied in Germany. None of his successors, however, has borne so obviously Anglo-Saxon a name. They have been H. C. Timm, W. Alpers, G. Loder, L. Wiegand, D. G. Etienne, A. Boucher, T. Eisfeld, Carl Bergmann, Leopold Damrosch, Adolph Neuendorff, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, and Emil Paur.

In the first years of the Philharmonic's experiment of securing visiting conductors Americans have certainly not been so prominent as distinguished foreigner such as Coignere, Strauss, Weingartner, Richard Strauss and Kogel, Germans; Henry J. Wood of London, Wasilvi von Safanoff, a Russian, and many others.
Chicago's musical history has been largely conditioned by the labors of Theodore Thomas, who came here in 1891 and gave the best years of his life to the rebuilding of the local orchestra. In Cincinnati Mr. Von der Stucken has built up a remarkable organization; in Philadelphia the credit belongs to Fritz Seibel.
The same circumstance is noted as one

looks at the list of conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1881—George Henschel, Wilhelm Gericke, Arthur Nikisch, Emil Paur, Carl Muck and Max Fiedler. These leaders, to whom American music owes so much, have all been brought to this country from the other side.

In the meantime a school of American composers has been growing up—thoroughly trained men and women, who know their craft as well surely as the musicians of any nation. These composers in many instances have gained international honors. They are writing orchestral music. Some of them are ambitious to direct orchestras.

Limited opportunities for conducting have come to these composers through the annual music festivals in many American cities. Mr. Chadwick, for example, for a long time annually found time amid his duties as director of the New England Conservatory of Music, to conduct the festival at Worcester, Mass., with which the American music season opens each October, and when he finally had to relinquish this work it was taken over by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty of the same institution and generally regarded as one of the best qualified of the younger American musicians.

It is Mr. Goodrich who is just now receiving commendation among the cities of this section for his conducting as a member of the organization of the Boston Opera Company, which has been giving performances in Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and elsewhere. In speaking of the small number of Americans among the conductors of American orchestras one of the best known of the local composers urges that it is foolish to suppose that there has been any discrimination in favor of the Europeans.

"Up to recently we simply haven't had the men who could make good in so responsible a position," he said. "Germans in particular get a much more rigorous musical training than most Americans are willing to undergo. Service in the military bands gives many of them an expertness that is very unusual here. Of late years the growth of conservatory orchestral training is giving Americans a chance to get that all around knowledge of the instruments which is necessary to successful conducting of a great orchestra. With the development of orchestras in many American cities the opportunities for the young man who is ambitious to become a musical conductor will increase. Neither will there be need of his going abroad to get the training."

Rigorous Musical Training Given in Germany

The Festival Held Annually at Worcester, Mass.

These new bows sell at from \$2 apiece. The size of these is about the same as the bowknut that a man wears at his collar in the summer, and there is a little patent safety pin at the back by which it may be attached to the collar. This diamond velvet bow is something that has sprung into favor with just about the same amount of avidity as did the "corsage bouquet," as it catches the eye immediately by reason of its originality.

Flower toques intended for spring wear are in all the best Paris hat shops. These new toques are much the shape of the high but small tight fitting toques that we have been wearing this winter, and they are composed entirely of flowers of one kind; then, the trimming consists of one very large posy of some other flower. Owing to their new shape these toques do not look at all like the flower toques that have been shown other seasons. Paris milliners think that

these toques will be very much in favor the coming spring.
Neatest jabots are composed of white China silk, hand embroidered and scalloped, or trimmed with a wide border of Irish crochet. China silk and Irish crochet is the very newest neckwear combination, and it is as charming as it is original. These jabots are also shown in colors and embroidered in colors, but the all white seem to be most popular.

Wash-silk waists for spring wear will be very much in vogue; these will be made in tailored and in fancy effects, the latter being always hand embroidered, but never lace trimmed. The striped wash silks will be most used for the tailored styles, while old-fashioned effects, that is, the old cretonne designs will be most chosen for the fancy styles.

Tailored waists in wash silks will in most instances be finished with a long, pleated, batiste frill down the front, or with a knotted bow, the color of the stripe running through the silk.

Fancy wash-silk waists will have tucked yokes and hand embroidering all over the front, and on the sleeves.

Hand-embroidered China silk waists in white and colors are very popular in Paris now; some beautiful styles are shown in white, embroidered in colors, but in a way that is very original; for instance, one was embroidered on the front in a design representing a big bunch of Neapolitan violets in their true color; smaller bunches were shown on the sleeves. These are most original and attract great attention.

LATEST PARIS NECKWEAR

SPECIAL FASHION LETTER.
By Mme. Muriel Loeb

(Copyright, 1909, by Muriel Loeb.)
PARIS—Parisienne has a new fad in neckwear, which is becoming so popular that it bids fair to surpass any popular fad of the past seasons. This latest idea is a black velvet bowknut that has a border and fancy design in diamonds; needless to say the latter are imitation; it is intended to be worn in place of a bow, and the long white jabot is pinned under it. The "diamonds" are bespattered all over the surface of the bow, and as may be imagined the effect above the white jabot is very brilliant and very novel.

These new bows sell at from \$2 apiece. The size of these is about the same as the bowknut that a man wears at his collar in the summer, and there is a little patent safety pin at the back by which it may be attached to the collar. This diamond velvet bow is something that has sprung into favor with just about the same amount of avidity as did the "corsage bouquet," as it catches the eye immediately by reason of its originality.

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APLACE FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

RENO, NEV., HAS FINE IRRIGATION AND WATER POWER FACILITIES READY FOR FARMS AND FACTORIES

RENO, Nev.—Reno, having passed through the days of its early prosperity due to mining development, has now reached a period of steady growth in which industries and agriculture are to be leading factors.

The mining activities of the place still claiming their due share of attention, the citizens have inaugurated a campaign to bring to the public attention the advantages of Reno also as a place of investment and as a site for various other enterprises. Among these advantages may be mentioned irrigation and water power facilities.

A reclamation act is in force in Nevada and the Truckee river, which flows through Reno, forms the basis for a reclamation project which enriches the soil of western Nevada and opens possibilities for successful farming and fruit growing which in the next few years will greatly enhance the prosperity of the state.

The population of the state has within the past five years more than doubled, and with the constant opening of new camps and the influx of miners there is constantly broadening field for industries in the older established towns.

Reno, which is the capital of Washoe county, is situated close to the California state line, 11 miles west of the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains and about 50 miles northwest of Virginia City. It is an agricultural and mining region and has many trade interests. It is situated on the Truckee river, and the Southern Pacific line. It is the seat of the state university and has other educational institutions, while its industries include manufacturing of machinery and brick. It has a number of prosperous banking institutions. The elevation of the city is about 4500 feet above sea level.

There is a handsome Masonic temple in Reno and other fine buildings of a public or semi-public character. A number of bridges are types of modern engineering skill, as are the works of the irrigation enterprise. There is a packing house in Reno doing a big business, but a large part of the cattle dressed here have to be shipped from Nebraska. The demand for packing house products in the mining camps of the state is increasing much more rapidly than the farmers of the state can supply the hogs.

The state university offers excellent training in agriculture, mining, mechanics and the natural branches, tuition being free to residents of the state.

What It Costs to Run a Farm

EXPENSE OF FARM MACHINERY AND LABOR, SAYS READER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, MAKES IT UNPROFITABLE AT PRESENT

Recent articles regarding the high cost of living have moved a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, a farmer and stock-feeder of 15 years' experience, to write from Trenton, O., regarding conditions attendant upon this line of enterprise there. One of the big farms in that locality, he reports, is not paying owing to the expense of farm machinery and of labor.

The small farmers, he says, experience the same difficulty, especially those who have small families, or none at all, and have to hire all their help. As all food is produced from the earth in some form, he thinks that anything bearing upon the cost of producing it will interest the general reader and gives an account of his own farm expenses and income.
His items of payment from Nov. 1, 1908, to Jan. 15, 1910, were as follows: 55 head of steers, \$1010; 600 bushels of barley at 65 cents per bushel, \$390; 400 bushels corn at 50 cents per bushel, \$200; 100 bushels corn at 70 cents per bushel, \$70; 100 bushels corn at 75 cents, \$75; bran and cottonseed, \$101.78; six tons alfalfa hay at \$15 per ton, \$90; four tons mixed hay at \$9.50 per ton, \$38; 18 tons clover hay at \$10 per ton, \$180; five tons clover hay at \$15 per ton, \$75; expense of milking, \$200; pasturage from May 1 to Sept. 1 at 4 cents per head, \$336.60; 20 tons alfalfa at \$10 per ton, \$200; 1200 bushels corn at 50 cents per bushel, \$600; interest on money, \$90; total expense, except labor of feeding, \$3656.38.
His items of income were: Hogs sold that followed cattle in 1909, \$150; hogs on land that followed cattle in 1909, \$336.60; sale of cattle, \$2700.15; total sales, \$3246.75.
The difference between the two totals, representing the loss in feeding, is \$410.23.

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A YOUNG Lady planning six months European trip, starting in early spring, landing at Naples, would like to correspond with lady wishing similar trip. Address F. 221, Monitor Office.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LECTURE IS GIVEN ON LIVING COSTS

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards gave a lecture before the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at 11:30 a. m. today on the "Living Conditions of the Present Time." Speaking of the increased cost of living, Mrs. Richards said that in some directions this was inevitable, but the temptation which the city offers for spending of money is largely the cause of increased living in the cities.

STRIKE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Following the dismissal of several hundred union trolley men by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company today, the union conductors and motormen began a strike early this afternoon.

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WANTED—Railway mail clerks, post-office carriers, clerks custom house clerks; salary \$600 to \$1200; steady work; short hours; annual vacations; salary twice monthly; thousands of appointments during 1910; city and country residents stand equal chance; common school education sufficient; political influence not needed; to advertise our schools we are preparing candidates free; write immediately for schedule showing office addresses of examinations. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. P., 112, Rochester, N. Y.

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Bible Encyclopedia, with Scriptural Dictionary, 2 volumes, illustrated by S. Paulsons, D.D., \$15.00. Both works new. Reasonable offer accepted. MISS S. FERNOW, 113 W. 24th St., New York City.

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ANTIQUE MAHOAGANY swell-front bureau, \$30; clawfoot bureau, \$25; pineapple bureau, \$20; dark wood table, \$10; serpentine desk, \$10; old chairs, \$8; secretaries, \$20; stools, \$4. GEORGE W. HEWEN, 21 School St., Southwicks.

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TALK ANNOUNCED ON NEW CHARTER

Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard will deliver a lecture at the Prospect Union, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon, on the proposed new Cambridge charter, dealing especially with the preferential ballot.

This feature of the charter is but little discussed, and Professor Johnson will test its workings by a trial vote in the audience. The meeting will be open to the public.

CONFISCATED GOODS SOLD.

A sale of jewelry seized by the customs inspectors was held today at room 95 of the Federal building. A lot of 126 watches and a number of chains brought \$204.35. This was valued abroad at \$356 and appraised here at \$441. A lot of coral appraised at \$5087 was sold at \$1100.

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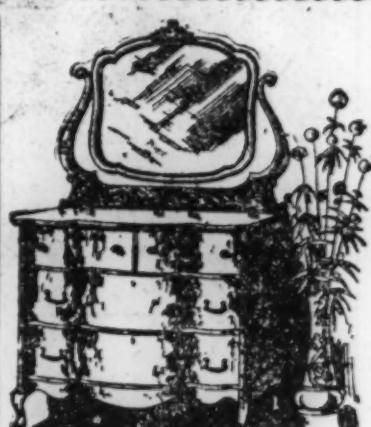


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\$6.50 to \$75.00

The problem of furnishing a home is surely a particular one—and it cannot be expected that those (the purchasers) unfamiliar with all the details of this business can successfully buy without some assistance—Here is where the RELIABILITY of the house with which you trade COUNTS

OUR SUCCESS can easily be traced to having always dealt honestly with our customers, giving to them honest values. All the benefit of our knowledge gained in our forty-one (41) years' experience is for you when you call at our store.



Dresser

\$6.75 to \$275.00



Durable Felt Mattresses

\$7.50 to \$20.00

SIX FLOORS Devoted Exclusively to Home

Furnishings

Forty-One Years Under Same Management and

The Only House That Sells on Credit at Cash Prices

2260 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Telephone Main 2267-1.

17 Temple Place

284 Boylston Street

Cleaners Dyes Launderers

Collars laundered better than you can get them done anywhere else. Shirts the same.

Telephones Delivery Motors

HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER COMPANY

164 Federal Street Boston, Mass.

Change Your Ironing Board Cover in 30 seconds with These Clips.

WHILE QUICK CATCH CLIPS any woman can change ironing board covers in half a minute. They do away with sewing and tacking and hold covers better.

Quick Catch Clips at any hardware store. Can be attached by any woman—all you need is a screw driver. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands in use.

SEND 25 CENTS TODAY AND GET YOURS, TOO.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO. STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.

Have room for a few good agents.

SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS 603 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

Telephone Back Bay 400.

Invitations addressed and stamped; household accounts kept in order; sermons and lectures reported; manuscript revised and typed; inventories; shopping and marketing; packers for household goods and trunks.

B. D. LANTHORN.

Furniture and Piano Moving

Baggage transferred to all boats and trains. All work guaranteed.

215 West Newton St., Boston, Mass.

Telephone 1485-3 Tremont.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES.

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Here Is Just What You Need

The Automatic Bookmark

always saves your place when reading. Works automatically in opening and closing books. Made for all sizes of books. If your dealer does not keep them, we will mail them on receipt of price.



50c

J. C. SAWYER CO. 40 Summer St. BOSTON

Dorothy Vernon PERFUME

To acquaint every Monitor reader with the exquisite quality of Dorothy Vernon Perfume and Toilet Preparations we make this liberal offer. Send no cash and your department or drug store dealer's name and we will send you by return mail all the goods named.

1 TRIAL BOTTLE DOROTHY VERNON PERFUME.

1 NOVELTY PACKET DOROTHY VERNON SACCHET.

1 TRIAL PACKET DOROTHY VERNON TALCUM.

Ask your dealer for Dorothy Vernon Preparations based on getting these.

THE JENNINGS COMPANY, Perfumers, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dept. M.

603-607 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Telephone 3696-2 Back Bay

203 Berkeley Building, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WALKING SUITS, RIDING HABITS, LINEN SUITS.

made to order, cross or side saddle, or habits.

\$55 up, \$85 up, \$25 up.

Finest imported materials, exclusive styles, strictly first class.

Twentieth Century Shop

Telephone 3696-2 Back Bay

203 Berkeley Building, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

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\$55 up, \$85 up, \$25 up.

Finest imported materials

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOKING or day work wanted. MRS. JANNIE HIBBLE, 51 Hammond st., Boston. Address: MRS. JANNIE HIBBLE, 51 Hammond st., Boston.

DRAPERY REWEAVER of experience desires position. MRS. CARPENTER, 92 Highland ave., Somerville, Mass.

DRESSMAKING or plain sewing of any kind wanted to take home. MRS. MARY WOODWARD, 2042 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT—Young woman of refinement and culture would like profitable employment for afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock. A. H. ROBERTS, 18 White st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl wanted; good wages; more family. Phone: MRS. 947-2, or apply to MRS. A. L. DECATUR, 11 Laurel st., Malden, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires work of any kind. MRS. L. L. JOINTON, 22 Lynde st., Everett, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires work in laundry or cleaning; can furnish good references. HEATHCOTE, 99 Kendall st., Boston.

Help Wanted

MALE

HELPER—Middle-aged woman, Protestant, desires position to assist in general housework for small family; address preferred: Boston, February 10 to 12, 1910. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY reserved. MISS N. THURSELL, 4 Wrentham st., Ashmont, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by middle-aged woman as companion or caretaker for elderly lady. Address: ISABELLA MAHONEY, 47 Rutland sq., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in or near Boston with small family of adults; best references. MRS. M. P. GLEASON, care A. A. Hewitt, 106 Dartmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, Protestant, wishes position as housekeeper or companion for elderly lady. Address: MRS. E. ROBERTS, 67 E. Sprungfield st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or cook, age 36; A1 references. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Mention No. 5209.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, well educated, desires position; capable of handling all details; references furnished. For further particulars address HERBERT H. HAMMOND, 10 Congress st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, American woman, desires position in small family; some object to family in flat, or companion to elderly person. CATHERINE R. BRIGGS, 10 Avon place, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, desires position with small family living near center; satisfactory references as to character, ability, etc. MRS. S. P. S. 133, Appleton way, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS family in flat, or companion to elderly person; a pleasant home desired and family. E. M. SHAW, West Newton P. O., Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged Protestant lady, with girl, years old, wishes position with good family; references: MRS. W. H. HENDERSON, 3 Willow terrace, West Newton, Mass.

HOUSEWORK GIRL or working housekeeper wanted; must be capable, neat and have good references; not over 40 years. Protestant; good home for rent party. H. F. ROBINSON, tel. Newton 30. 3111, The Alban way, Woburn, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman to do general housework and take care of place; plain cooking; good place for willing worker. MRS. J. RANDOLPH, 62 Welles ave., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Bellevue, well-experienced, Protestant, with girl 10 years old; desires position, city or country. J. P. MAX, 25 Fort ave., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position where maid is kept; references. Address: F. 26, Monitor Office.

HOUSEWORK wanted by a German Protestant; 2 in family; references, reliable. Address: C. 516, Monitor Office.

JANITRESS desires position in apartment house where services may be given in part payment for rent. MRS. GREENE, 28 Parker st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wants day's work; references. MRS. PHOEBE PERKINS, 941 Harrison ave., Boston, 1, Boston.

LAUNDRESS colored woman, excellent laundry, dry day's work; references. MRS. SARAH FREE, 38 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman desires all kinds of the laundering, laundress, dress skirts, etc.; practical in every detail, with excellent references; references: MRS. CARPENTER, 62 Chadwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS with excellent recommendations desires situation. A. M. BANISTER, 8 St. James st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—First-class, wants work; take home; Back Bay references; colored. F. PLEASANT, 8 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced laundry woman desires washing or cleaning by the day or hour; A1 references; references: MRS. ROCHFORD, 62 Chadwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Competent, well educated woman of refinement desires position as visiting lady's maid. Telephone 14623 Dorchester. Address: W. H. G., 94 Homes ave., Dorchester, Mass.

MAID for general housework, neat, reliable and trustworthy, in family of adults; Protestant; address, stating references, 261, Monitor Office.

MAID—Position desired by second maid in country; references. A. 506, Monitor Office.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position where self and daughter will be given care of house and one or two children; would go away summers, or chaparral young woman at home or abroad. F. 1, Box 56, Providence, R. I.

MILINERY SALESWOMAN wants situation; can give best references; Boston experience. MRS. M. E. JONES, 60 Albany st., Woburn, Mass.

MOTHERS ASSISTANT or nursery governess. Prot. woman, desires position; experienced, fond of children, and conscientious in the discharge of any duties confided to her. E. S. WATKINS, Tel. Woburn, Mass.

MUSIC—A first-class music teacher would like position in family or as visiting teacher; good night teacher and accompanist; references. F. 513, Monitor Office.

NURSERY GIRL—Girl who wishes position in a first-class studio in Boston or elsewhere. Address: F. 566, Monitor Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or governess desires position in a young girl's family; French and rudimentary music. ELISA MACLAREN, Lincoln, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, teacher desires position in private family; best references. F. 524, Monitor Office.

NURSERYMAID—Companion and day's position to care for children. MISS M. BUNCE, Black Rock, Conn.

NURSERYMAID—Protestant young woman wants position as nursemaid; is willing to assist in light housework; good home and good wages. Write B. A. FIDEL, 372 Loring ave., Salem, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—North German desires care of children about 2 or 4 years of age; is bright, willing and capable of teaching the language; distance no objection; excellent references. Apply to MRS. C. A. FIDEL, 372 Loring ave., Salem, Mass.

PARLOR MAID with A1 references desires position. MRS. BANISTER, 26 St. James ave., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE WORK—Young lady with some experience would like permanent office position. Address: MISS FARRAR, 122 W. Concord st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK desired by young woman with experience; good school education; salary to commence \$5 per week. MRS. J. C. CURRIAN, 78 Phillips st., Boston.

PARLOR WORK—A refined young woman would like parlor work, or would care for child. Address: MURIEL PATTERY, 102 Dartmouth st., Boston.

PRINTER—A young lady student wishes position to play for dancing school, symphony or with orchestra. Address: L. E. PRINCE, room 43, Symphony Chambers, 244 Huntington ave., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S position wanted by one well educated, thorough education, training and experience. Address: B. 503, Monitor Office.

REPORTER of sermons, lectures, addresses, etc.; widely experienced, rapid, accurate, desires evening work. Address: D. 503, Monitor Office.

SALESWOMAN desires situation on grocery specialties; wants New England territory of middle West; handles retail trade; credit and store experience; best of references. D. 516, Monitor Office.

SEWING—Embroidering and crocheting wanted; capital and references. Address: JESSIE M. NIXON, Brownell, Me.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; experienced, best of references, law work preferred. Address: E. L. CAMPION, 11 Beacon st., Somerville, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, expert experience, desires position as traveling stenographer, or as private secretary with professional party; best references; college education; references: MRS. R. ROGERS, 58 E. 24th st., Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Desires position with chance of advancement; 6 years' experience; good references. BERTIE J. MARRIOTT, 102 W. 12th st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER with banking experience desires permanent position in such an institution or in a broker's office. Address: No. 5209, Monitor Office.

STENOGRAPHIC WORK wanted by competent experienced stenographer; with 10 years' experience; position. Address: B. 504, Monitor Office.

STITCHER—Young woman (22) desires steady position, although not necessarily in sewing; desires position in Boston or New York. Address: MRS. J. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHER would like position for the summer in a school; references: MRS. E. L. KENNEDY, 102 W. 12th st., Boston.

TEACHER would like clerical work or tutoring to be done evenings and Saturdays. MISS R. RICHARDS, 1977 Center st., Boston, Mass.

TYPEWRITING and clerical work wanted; accurate and reliable; reference. J. W. WAITRESS, with experience, desires position in restaurant. MAY GUYMANT, 72 Carver st., Boston.

WORK wanted by middle-aged woman; references: MRS. E. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

WORK wanted by middle-aged woman; references: MRS. E. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

WORK—A young colored girl would like position as housekeeper or companion. Address: MRS. A. SMITH, 39 Bradford st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, desires position with business people or as housekeeper; references: MRS. E. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

WRITING OR LIGHT WORK desired; to do at home. MISS GRACE, 10 Loveland, 204 Putnam st., Somerville, Mass.

Help Wanted

MALE

CHAUFFEUR wanted; one thoroughly competent and a careful driver, to run Peoria car by the year; making all repairs, for a good family; references: F. 2, 2006 Metropolitan, Boston.

COOK wanted in private family of 3 adults; thoroughly competent; good baker; well references; not over 40 years; references: J. P. MAX, 25 Fort ave., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK wanted; apply or write. MRS. H. 239, 23rd st., Boston.

DRESSER wanted; his girl's apprentice; paid while learning. MRS. E. C. JOHNSON, 5709 Ashland ave., West Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER wanted for institution; wages \$25 per month and board; references: MRS. L. L. NEWBURN, N. Y.

FORELADY wanted; one thoroughly experienced in shop fitting; inflexible; to take absolute charge of our stitching room as forelady; good wages; references: MRS. J. E. BAUM, 1715 North 16th st., Harrisburg, Pa.

HAND SEWERS wanted on waist and trousers; references: MRS. A. C. PALMER, 17 East 30th st., New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take clothes home; two in family; call evenings at Allen. A. W. 108th st., New York.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of four; references: MRS. C. S. HERBERGER, 212 Abington road, Richmond Hill, L. I.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted by business woman, family of three adults, good home for the right woman. Apply by letter only. MRS. J. BAUM, 1715 North 16th st., Harrisburg, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

Help Wanted

MALE

AGENT—Successful and competent sales agent seeks position with first-class insurance company for New York suburban, northern New York and New Jersey territory. Address: F. 566, Monitor Office.

AGENCY MAN, experienced, wants immediately management and exclusive territory for Greater New York for any small article that will not require advertising push. J. WILLIAMS, room 1022, 150 Nassau st., New York City.

ANY WORK—Married man wishes position in a first-class firm; willing to do anything. ALPHONSE MARCEL, 351 Marston st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER and plan man desires position; 7 years' experience in structural steel design of work; age 37. H. D. MORRISON, 60 West 107th st., New York City.

BAKER and pastry cook wants position; 24, single, first class on all kinds of pastries and desserts. A. MILLER, 161 West 39th st., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with business college education and references, desires permanent position. R. F. COOK, Pierre Manor, N. Y.

Help Wanted

MALE

ASSISTANT to publisher or business manager of metropolitan daily or magazine desired; position 10 years' confidential and executive experience. Address: F. 509, Monitor Office.

BUTLER—First-class colored butler and valet, several years' experience, desires situation; references from present position. Address: MRS. J. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CHIEF—Young man would like position buying groceries for large hotel, or other position where honesty counts. CHAS. HEBER, 407 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; driver and thoroughly understands all repairs; best of references. L. M. GERRITS, 130 E. 134th st., New York.

CLERICAL—Young man (22) wants work in office; references: MRS. J. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERK—Young man (26) desires position at anything; clerical experience; references: WILLIAM H. MESLER, 67 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPOSITEUR—Bellevue, all-round compositor of long experience seeks permanent position; or lease on small country newspaper; references: MRS. W. H. HENDERSON, 3 Willow terrace, West Newton, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR Young man, 28, wants outside position; 10 years in last position as chauffeur; would make good chauffeur. H. P. ROONE, 141 W. 88th st., New York City.

COLLECTOR, experienced in collecting and soliciting, desires position in Philadelphia or New York. Address: F. 19, 120 E. Woodland ave., Sharon Hill, Pa.

COLLECTOR—Young man, 22 years, desires position as collector; references: F. 2, 2006 Metropolitan, Boston.

ELECTRICIAN—desires position as trolley line and telephone line man. JOSEPH GALLAGHER, general delivery, postoffice, Allentown, Pa.

ELEVATOR MAN—Situation wanted as elevator runner or watchman; strictly reliable. W. W. WARDEN, 1611 11th st., New York.

FARMER desires st. on poultry farm; German, single, age 35, speaks good English. F. F. PERKINS, 311 31st st., New York.

GENERAL—Italian understanding little English; country work; references: F. 2, 2006 Metropolitan, Boston.

GENERAL—(TILLEY) MAN, middle-aged, experienced janitor, etc., desires position; references: GEO. H. ARGENT, care L. L. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

GROCERY CLERK wants situation; 7 years' experience; best references as to honesty, habits, temperance, desires position in law office. H. 5, 2093 Metropolitan, New York.

LEAD—Young man studying law desires position in law office. H. 5, 2093 Metropolitan, New York.

MANAGER—Advertising and office manager (31), 8 years' experience, married, desires opening in New York city. GEO. V. KNIPPE, 253 W. 24th st., New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young man desires position as office assistant; have a general education; desires employment; JAMES G. MOORE, 210 W. 105th st., New York.

OFFICIAL—Middle-aged, capable, honest business man, desires position in manufacturing corporation, desires making new connection; references: Address: E. L. P. O. Box 509, New York City.

PENMAN wants position as assistant teacher of penmanship, or office work, copying, etc., where neat writing is desired; sample work enclosed on request. H. G. GERBER, 415 N. 8th st., Stroudsburg, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Young man, Australian, experienced, desires position as helper or general photography; hustler on amateur work and landscapes. M. M. ELLIS, care of Christian Science Reading Room, Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Young man, thoroughly experienced in production of eggs and broilers, good amateur carpenter and incubator; desires position in poultry business; references: EMIL BIEDER, care F. E. Rodmond, Tusculum Park, N. Y.

PRESMAN—Position wanted as pressman in shipping room JAMES MURRAY, general delivery, postoffice, Allentown, Pa.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, experienced, executive ability, seeks position where integrity and honesty are required. Address: RANKIN, 204 West 94th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Twenty-three, experienced photo supply and talking machine salesman, capable of making charge of department; references: RUSSELL EATON, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.

SALESMAN—Middle-aged college man, good salesman, thorough business ability, capable making charge of department; references: MRS. E. A. WATKINS, 10 Rockland ave., Roxbury, Mass.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in freight traffic, desires position with responsible firm or as soliciting or traveling freight agent for some western railroad; references: H. W. W., 526 W. 132d st., New York City.

Situations Wanted

FEMALE

Help Wanted

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Help Wanted

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ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY COMBINE IN OFFERING

Positions to the Unemployed

Through the Columns of THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SUPERINTENDENT desires position to take charge of apartments, lots or office buildings. ALBERT H. BURNER, 217 East 24th st., New York.

WATER—Colored, experienced houseman wishes place in private family or first-class boarding house in Greater New York; good city references. MARTIN, apartment 25, 229 W. 83rd st., New York.

WORK wanted at home; knowledge of advertising some knowledge of cartooning. E. R. WILLIAMS, 159 Fall st., Sea's Falls, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position in New York city; general office work in manufacturing company preferred; knows the city; reference from last employer. Address: H. H. HAYES, 21 W. 78th st., New York City.

COING MAN, driving team, speaking several languages, good at figures, wishes situation. New York preferred. JOSEPH KLEIN, 245 E. 84th st., New York City.

CHAMBERMAID desires position, best of references. WEDD'S BUILDING, 150 W. 134th st., New York.

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MALE

Help Wanted

DECLARES NABILITY TO EARN A LIVING IS LACK OF EDUCATION

(Continued from Page One.)

mean the possession of a lively imagination and sympathy with every aspiration and work of mankind. There should be a comprehensive and sympathetic comprehension of the progress of mankind from the beginning through the ages. The scholar or poet unable to provide himself with bread and butter has long been a subject for humorists—we find mention of him in Chaucer. To my mind that man lacks liberal education. He lacks sympathy in some respect.

"A man should train himself to be of practical use in the world, and we should so form our system of education as to produce the full-rounded and developed man or woman. Colleges and high schools have their field, but I regret to say that many graduates from these places of learning who have not attained a liberal education. In fact I have sometimes found more liberal education among those of the poorer class, whose advantages have been greatly less.

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, spoke on "The Probable Effects of the Movement for Vocational Education on the Work of the Drawing Teacher."

"The vocational school," he said, "is one of the most vital elements in education. Such an institution teaches not only the comprehension of work but the ability to execute it. The vocational school will undoubtedly react on the liberal education of the community. The aim of such school is vocational efficiency in the chosen field, all branches of study coordinating and contributing in the specializing of that field.

"Economic stress of today demands that we adapt the student to practical life, and urge upon him a serious attitude to work. I do not mean, of course, to overtax the powers of students. It has often struck me that the college standard in literature, for example, and the actual standard of the students leave a big gap between."

ART MUSEUM FUND GROWING

The undersigned desires to acknowledge with many thanks the following additions to the Museum of Fine Arts maintenance fund:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$194,336
Boxbury.....	500
Anonymous.....	500
E. F. W.....	100
Miss M. H. Chapin.....	5
Miss Georgina S. Cary.....	300
Charles M. Cabot.....	100
Total.....	\$195,841

F. L. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

SENATE PASSES DIPLOMATIC BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed with an amendment or debate Thursday the diplomatic and consular bill, carrying \$4,119,481, as it came from the House.

It was district day in the House and its time was almost wholly occupied with those matters.

The Indian appropriation bill was introduced by Chairman Burke of South Dakota. It carries \$8,273,662, against \$12,000,000 for last year.

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

FEARING DEFEATS L. M. WATERBURY FOUR FAST GAMES

Some remarkably fast racquets was witnessed this morning in the second round of the national racquet championship tournament which is now being played on the courts of the Tennis & Racquet Club of this city.

The first match was between G. R. Fearing, Jr., the former Harvard athlete, and L. M. Waterbury of New York, the famous pony-polo player. Fearing won in four as fast contests as have been seen in this city in some time. The winner's service and placing were of the highest order. The score was 15-9, 11-15, 17-16, 15-9.

Q. A. Shaw and Payne Whitney were the contestants in the second match and the former won by three games to one. Shaw was very unsteady in his playing at the start, but improved rapidly, showing his old-time form in the last two sets.

R. R. Fincke provided the surprise of the tournament to date by defeating G. C. Clark, Jr., three games to love—15-12, 15-11, 15-2.

MANAGUA MOVE TOWARD PEACE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The continued activity of President Madriz in fortifying the capital against an attack by the revolutionary army and a tentative agreement on his part to submit the differences between the government and the revolutionists to arbitration have had the effect of discounting in public opinion the stories of a "sweeping government victory," in the three days' fighting at San Vicente, a few miles north of Acapoyaca.

Prospects of final arbitration of the differences are much brighter today than at any other time, the outcome hanging on the result of a threatened battle at Tipitapa. The liberal party is now almost a unit in demanding a peace conference and has broken down President Madriz's opposition to such a conference.

LAUDS SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—In a lecture delivered here before 105 teachers in public schools of this vicinity, A. E. Winslip, editor of the Educational Review of Boston, declared that the public schools of this state were the best in the country, not excepting any. He said that the system of education in the schools of today is as far ahead of those of a quarter century ago as the automobile is in advance of the wheelbarrow. He advised the teachers of all public schools to take heart and not let criticism influence them in any way, for they are doing a splendid work.

OFFICERS NAMED BY BAR SOCIETY

The Norfolk Bar Association in the Federal building elected the following officers this afternoon:

President, Asa P. French, United States district attorney, of Boston; vice-president, Albert A. Avery, secretary, Robert W. Carpenter, treasurer, Edwin C. Jenney.

COUNCILMEN LOSE SUBSIDIARY RIGHT IN STREET AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page One.)

stations, that such an act is outside the rights granted by its franchise and entirely out of keeping with its contract as a transportation company.

Mr. Hartman's chief complaint, however, is that the advertising signs mar the beauty of the Common and may lead to further desecrations.

J. Harvey White, representing the Boston Elevated railroad, today said that the company would take no official notice of Mr. Hartman's petition. "The Elevated," says Mr. White, "has the right to put up in the subway any structure, apparatus, advertisement or property for the operation of its railway therein. The corporation counsel for our road and Mayor Hibbard concluded that these metal frames or notices on the subway entrances came under this right."

Councilmen Lose Right to Act on Street Affairs

According to a decision which has been handed down by Corporation Counsel Babson and filed with City Clerk Priest in response to official inquiry, the members of the city council no longer have the right to grant or withdraw street locations.

That matter is now wholly in the hands of the street commission. Mr. Babson believes, as is the authority to grant and post pole locations.

"I think that applications for street railway tracks should be made under the new charter to the street commissioners. Not only is there a specific provision, as far as the location of the conduits, poles and posts is concerned, but the street commissioners are given jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the board of aldermen concerning obstructions or projections in and over public ways."

It will doubtless be a source of gratification to Mayor Fitzgerald when he reads of the praise bestowed upon him and his administration thus far by City Affairs, the official organ of the Good Government Association, the current edition of which is out today.

A special copy was hurried to the Knickerbocker hotel, New York, by special delivery in order that it might reach Mayor Fitzgerald today before he leaves this afternoon on his trip to Florida, and if nothing delays the massive he will probably be reading the first complimentary notice ever bestowed upon him by this organ of the Good Government Association as the train speeds him toward the sunny South.

Among other things City Affairs contains the seventh annual report of the executive committee of the association, and points out that the association spent \$16,187.46 during the past year, leaving a balance in the treasury amounting to \$81.21.

In regard to the new administration, City Affairs thus comments:

"The mayor has an opportunity for service to his fellow-citizens such as is rarely presented to any man.

"He should not allow himself to exploit undeveloped schemes for costly im-

CABINET OFFICIALS SAY COLLEGE MEN'S INFLUENCE EXPANDS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Secretary of War Dickinson and Secretary of the Navy Meyer are both of the opinion that the college-bred man is the prime factor today in all branches of politics, local, state and national. Ex-President Eliot of Harvard expresses similar convictions. Their views are given with others in a symposium today in the Yale News.

"As to the influence of college men in politics," says Secretary Dickinson, "and whether or not they seem to raise the standard of politics, it seems to me an indubitable fact that they are a strong factor in the control of public affairs, that their influence has increased in late years and that it will continue to increase in greater ratio."

Secretary Meyer said: "All the big positions in the country are being filled these days by college-bred men. All the great projects of the country are in control of college-bred men. In fact for the last eight years college-bred men have been gaining more and more power in every sort of political and business affair."

"As to the influence of college men in politics we can do nothing better than look at President Taft and former President Roosevelt. The one blazed the way for business and political honesty. The other is doing the equally important work of legally and judiciously smoothing off the blazed trail into a road."

Ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard says: "It seems to be perfectly obvious that college graduates raise the general tone and temper of political action, the reason being that a prolonged education as a rule increases the recipient's sense of honor, sense of public duty and desire to be serviceable."

TREAT ON SUNDAY AT ART MUSEUM

Visitors to the art museum tomorrow and on following Sundays will have the same opportunity of guidance in the galleries and of hearing talks about the exhibits that have for several years been free to the public on weekdays.

The speakers, or docents, will wear a badge and a sign in the entrance hall will tell in what departments they are to be found.

Tomorrow Assistant Professor H. L. Sever of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will act as docent in the classical galleries, and at 3:30 will give a half-hour talk on "Illustrations of Animal Life in Classical Art." Francis H. Bigelow of Cambridge will act as docent in the galleries of western art, and Kojiro Tomita in the Japanese galleries.

Improvements which will plunge the city in debt without commensurate return in value of service, and of which the present financial condition of the city does not warrant the undertaking.

"There is need, however, of action along many of the lines which he indicates—improvements in action, but wisely considered with a view to the best interests of all the citizens. In so far as he makes honest effort along these lines he is entitled to the heartiest commendation of the good citizenship of Boston."

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

CHELSEA.

Ralph W. Taylor is to speak at the boys' meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Feb. 20.

The annual private ball of fifth company C. A. C. is to be held in the state armory Monday evening. Members of the Governor's staff and other distinguished men will attend.

The Mendelssohn Club will give its annual spring concert in Williams school hall Feb. 24.

Miss Mabel A. Anspach, soprano, a pupil of Miss Ida E. Dow, will sing at Mt. Bellingham Methodist church, Sunday evening.

CAMBRIDGE.

Walter A. Webster, the drafter of the bill that created the finance commission for Boston, will speak at the Prospect Union this evening on city government.

"A Trip to Greenland with Peary," is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given by Prof. G. H. Barton at the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

At the Austin Street Unitarian church Sunday evening Francis G. Peabody will speak.

ROCKLAND.

A meeting of the Old Colony league has been called for the afternoon of March 20, when the schedule will be arranged for the season.

The senior Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church will hold a costume party Wednesday evening.

Sir Thomas White lodge, Sons of St. George, is to hold a reunion and banquet in Odd Fellows' hall the evening of March 5.

WINCHESTER.

The appropriation committee has decided to devote \$62,500 to the schools, an increase of \$5000 over last year.

The school committee has given the superintendent of schools one week's leave of absence and \$50 toward expenses, so that he may attend the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association to be held at Indianapolis March 4.

BEVERLY.

An interesting program is being arranged for the annual ladies' night of the Union Club, Monday evening, Feb. 28. The annual meeting of the club will be held a week from this evening.

City Solicitor G. M. G. Nichols of Haverhill will address the board of trade Tuesday evening, March 1. Former Representative Robert Luce will talk on labor legislation March 16.

WALTHAM.

The committee of metropolitan affairs of the state legislature will give a hearing Monday on the bill presented by Mayor E. A. Walker for improving the condition of the Charles river.

The Rev. George Hodges, D.D., D.C.L., dean of the Cambridge Theological school, is to speak before the members of the Fales Club Tuesday evening on "The Life of George Washington."

NEEDHAM.

The dean of the Harvard Theological school will give an address on "Choosing a Vocation" at the First Parish church tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Arlendean Samuel G. Babcock will make his biennial visitation on Christ church tomorrow and preach in the evening.

NEWTON.

The women's auxiliary of the Second Congregational church has chosen these officers: Honorary president, Mrs. William G. Bell; president, Mrs. Charles R. Fisher; vice-presidents, Mrs. Irving T. Farnum, Mrs. N. Emmons Paine, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson; secretary, Mrs. Frank W. Putnam; treasurer, Mrs. M. Grace Woodward.

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, commander of Peary's ship Roosevelt, is to lecture under the auspices of the Newton Center Playgroup and Social Service League next Wednesday evening.

WHITMAN.

Mt. Heron commandery, Knights of Malta, has elected: E. Alfred W. Chapman; G. Elijah P. Flagg; G. C. Carleton; Joselyn; Prelate, Charles E. Cole; RB, I. T. Churchill; AR, R. B. Blanchard; treasurer, A. C. Tucker.

The Whitman band has been engaged by D. A. Russell post, G. A. R., to furnish music Memorial day.

The Women's Relief corps is to hold patriotic exercises in the Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

SOMERVILLE.

The Somerville Womens Club in Unitarian hall this afternoon heard Prof. Arlo Bates of the Institute of Technology speak on the "Art of Thinking."

At the annual banquet and entertainment by the men of the Broadway Congregational church Monday evening Mayor John M. Woods, Robert Luce and Chairman Henry H. Folsom of the school committee will be guests.

GRECIAN NAVAL MUTINY REPORT

CONSTANTINOPLE—An unverified report says that the Greek fleet has mutinied and steamed out to sea to prevent the execution of the Military League's command for the disarmament of the ships. Lieutenant Typaldos is said to head the mutiny and to have won over Admiral Miaoulis, who had been counseling caution.

King George has signed a decree recalling all foreign Greek diplomats except those at Constantinople and Washington. The King was opposed to the abolition of the diplomatic service, which the army considered a useless expense. A council of the royal family may soon be held, at which the question of the King's abdication will be considered. Prince Nicholas is now hurrying to Athens from St. Petersburg to attend this council.

SLATE IS NAMED FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—As the result of a hard fought contest between eight candidates the following were nominated for the board of selectmen in Friday night's citizens' caucus: J. Fred Parker, Andrew G. Anderson, Cornelius Donovan, George E. Walker and Ernest Mortimer. Other town officials were nominated as follows: School committee, Eva Gowing Ripley; Assessor, H. Thayer; Arthur H. Boardman; auditor, William O. Abbott; William J. Stout, William E. Pitcock; town clerk, Charles F. Hartschorn; town treasurer, Albert W. Flint; tax collector, Charles E. Walton.

REPORT ON MALDEN PARKS IS DUE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT'S TIME

Within the next two weeks a report will be made by the Malden finance commission relating to the parks of the city. The report has already been forwarded to the commission by a sub-committee composed of Chairman Charles M. Blodgett of the board of aldermen, Chairman Charles R. Elder of the board of assessors and ex-Alderman Henry M. Thompson and it is understood that some important recommendations are made regarding the parks of the city and Pine Banks park as well, which the city of Melrose, which holds it jointly with Malden, may vote to return to the Converse heirs.

Malden has more than 177 acres of parks in the city out of a total land and water area of 3072 acres. Of Pine Banks park there are 28 acres within Malden, 59 acres of the metropolitan park within the city limits, while nearly 2000 more acres of the metropolitan park are within easy access of citizens.

William N. Folsom, ex-alderman and real estate dealer, who has taken an active interest in Pine Banks park, strongly recommends that the two cities return the gift to the Converse heirs. "In a few years," he says, "with the growth that is sure to come to Malden and Melrose, many thousands of dollars worth of taxable property would develop there, while now the two cities are paying out money for the support of a park that is of little use to either of them."

L. Frank Hinkley, a member of the board of assessors of Melrose, said that he believed Pine Banks park to be a "white elephant" on the hand of the two cities.

County Commissioner Levi S. Gould, who is one of the nearest residents to Pine Banks park, said that he could heartily agree with all that Mr. Folsom and the others said about the park. He thought it too big an expense for the cities to carry it when compared with the value received in return.

Frank E. Woodward recently wrote a communication to a Malden paper denying a statement made in The Monitor a few days ago that this project was on foot. Inquiry as above bears out the assertion then made.

MR. FELS TO GIVE FAUNCE ADDRESS

President Faunce of Brown University, who was to speak at Ford hall tomorrow night, will not be present and Joseph Fels of London and Philadelphia will take his place, speaking on "The English Budget and What it Means."

Mr. Fels comes from Philadelphia especially for this meeting, and will be entertained during his stay in Boston by John G. Brooks of Cambridge.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS TO MEET.

MADRID—Tonight and tomorrow the Socialists and Republicans intend to hold big meetings, at which religious liberty, amnesty for all political offenders, the abolition of the military government and the reopening of the suppressed lay schools will be demanded. Tonight's meeting is planned for the Barberi theater and tomorrow's is to be a huge outdoor affair.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

REAL ESTATE MAN, 40 years old, with 25 years' experience in real estate business, married, desires situation of any nature, on salary. M. W. MANN, 2017 Albee ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN wants position in retail or wholesale business; young man with eight years' experience; good references furnished. WALTER H. SAWYER, 204 Clarence bldg., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—Married man employed in drug business, desires to change to some other line; office position or as salesman; experienced; offers in Chicago; references. E. M. J., 4726 Milton place, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN desires steady position; experienced as manager, on the road and in office; western territory; congenial position. FRED P. HILL, suite 22, Euclid Windsor terrace, Cleveland, O.

SALER, advertising manager or executive desires position in or near Chicago; good correspondent; salary and commission with drawing account; and become financially interested in a progressive business; present employment unsatisfactory; best business references. G. A. T. JR., 421 Roslyn place, Chicago, Ill.

SINGER, teacher who has training and experience desires church position; no salary; Harvey Lebo, 310 N. Main st., Tipton, Ind.

TEACHER desires position; 30 years' experience; well referenced. P. F. WILLIAMS, 1330 Granville st., Columbus, O.

TEACHER of French, German and art desires permanent position; good salary; well referenced. DR. W. WATSON, 2317 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BILL, CLERK—Young lady desires position; experience—two years stenographer; four years billing work with large manufacturing company. MISS F. L. BARRY, 122 Ashmun ave., Chicago.

CHURCH SOLICITOR desires position; no salary; excellent reputation and experience. Inquire M. N. ROBERTSON, 4828 Madison ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMPANION, of refinement and experienced dressmaker, desires to locate in St. Louis, Mo., and take engagements in private family; good home; special offer. MISS I. J. McCAIN, 2915 Eliza ave., Zion City, Ill.

COMPANION—Lady on South Side wants position to read or sew for elderly lady; three hours daily. MISS E. M. STOKES, 9009 Ellis ave., Chicago, Ill.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor wants work to do at home or go out by day, \$2 per day and car fare. Apply to MISS J. A. SMITH, 1129 Central ave. (9600 West), St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Woman of intelligence and culture, desires position as companion to lady; experienced in traveling in foreign lands; splendid references. A. M. TINKLER, the Belvedere, Springfield, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker for elderly person; have had 11 years' experience. MRS. N. E. MORENCY, 252 E 9th st., Fort Worth, Mo.

Maid desires position in department store or office building; references given; colored. MRS. E. L. HEARD, 329 E. 19th ave., Chicago.

SOPRANO SOLOIST of New York and Boston, desires church position; vicinity of Chicago. KATE J. KNOTT, 4542 Clifton ave., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER—housekeeper desires position of responsibility; experienced; college education. E. G. R., 510 Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER desires position in southern California; experience in Chicago and Los Angeles law, insurance, real estate; best references. HELEN M. FITCH, 1422 14th ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

STENOGRAPHER with 8 months' experience desires a position with moderate salary and chance for advancement. MISS ELLA BOWSER, 1292 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position; competent; 2 years' experience. FRANCES STAPEL, 3613 Arundale ave., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by 31 year old, recipient of good attendance; 7 years' experience in law. LEAH ANDERSON, 5127 Prairie ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position in Chicago; over seven years' actual experience, commercial, technical, editorial. VERA N. RAYSON, 455 Lake av. (1st), Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER—Lady of culture desires position in family, resident or visiting, to teach German, instrumental and vocal music; understands shorthand and typewriting; had 3 years' study in Europe; will travel if desired. MISS FLORENCE GRINNELL, 501 No. Park st., Saginaw, Mich.

TEACHER, pianist, graduate and several years' experience, would like position as teacher in school or college of music; California preferred. MISS A. GLETON, 35 Williams ave., Detroit, Mich.

TRAVELING SALESLADY—Refined young woman of business ability and experience would like position as traveling saleslady, demonstrator, or managing housekeeper for hotel or club; will go anywhere; best of references. F. E. SALMON, 817 R. Main st., Princeton, Ill.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TRAVELING COMPANION, Protestant, living in Venice, wishes position as traveling companion to lady or couple; is thoroughly familiar with history, art, customs and people of Italy; moderate expense and particulars can be had from MISS M. J. DELMONTE, 1053 Human ave., Evanston, Ill.

WORK wanted by the hour, cleaning, ironing, reading or assisting with luncheon and dinner. MRS. FLORENCE KEY, 1421 E. 61st place, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

COLLECTOR wanted, young man can furnish horse and honest bond; steady position. T. H. SMITH, 1010 K st., Sacramento, Cal.

DECORATIVE SALESMAN wanted capable of planning complete schemes for furnishing and able to handle large contracts. HOLZTATLAW, ALLEN & CO., 347 S. Hill st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SIAT SALESMAN wanted for department in clothing store; experienced; SPRINGFIELD, Inc., 95 W. Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.

WAGON MAN wanted for Grand Union Tea Co.; good chance for right man; make rapid advancement. E. L. JOHNSON, 15th and Lottie sts., Oklahoma City, Okla.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID for general housework wanted; one who can go home nights; small family; call evenings. Upper No. 6 Tuxedo pl., Denver, Colo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRAFTSMAN—Young man (20) desires position in drafting room or machine shop; some experience; references; wants to begin work and work up. DOUGLAS ELLIOTT, 2413 Cole ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELEVATOR operator wants position; 10 years' experience; references; understands car elevator. JOHN H. FORTNEY, 815 East 5th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENERAL MANAGER wants position; wood, iron, lumber mfg., coal mining, commissary, expert accountant and systematizer; 20 years' experience; highest references; go anywhere. F. A. FULLER, 1617 Franklin st., Denver, Col.

PAINTER, paperhanger and decorator wishes position in Minneapolis, Minn.; 13 years' experience, apprenticeship served in England, age 28, married, sober and non-smoker. WM. J. T. ADAMS, 1155 S. Oak st., Watertown, S. D.

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL WORK—Consultations with kind. Address R. D. F

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Art of Oratory

It is frequently said that oratory has ceased to be of much value and that what the people want nowadays is a straight story plainly told. But to tell a straight story plainly is the very perfection of oratory. There is a maxim that "a case well stated is half proved." The amount of useless debate and needless irritation caused by the failure to present a case accurately cannot be estimated, and the man who, out of a mass of more or less irrelevant matter, can extract the real point involved and so state it as to make it perfectly understood by his audience, has mastered the first great fact of oratory and will be a successful public speaker, if he is never able to accomplish more than this.—Victoria Daily Colonist.

The Breadfruit Tree.

The breadfruit tree, a native of the Indian archipelago and the South Pacific islands is found in Venezuela and other tropical South American countries. The tree attains a height of 30 or 40 feet. It bears glossy dark-green leaves from one to three feet long, and a spherical, usually seedless fruit, about 6 inches in diameter, which is used to a considerable extent for food. When not quite ripe the fruit resembles fresh bread, being white and mealy and slightly tart. When baked it resembles plantain, being almost tasteless. It is also prepared for food by mixing it with coconut milk and serving with bananas. As the tree produces two or three crops annually and the several varieties bear at different seasons, the fruit can be obtained the greater part of the year.

A Bonnie Thocht

'Twas a bonnie thocht that came tae me
Ae nicht about the gloamin';
Whan thinkin' o' the fecht that we,
As mortals, hae, when roamin'
This warl', wi' a' its cankered care,
Its dens o' dool and sorrow,
Whaur men aft gie up in despair,
An' loathe the mornin'.

That we, the "Sons o' God" could be!
"His image and reflection!"
It lifted sic a load frae me,
An' banished a' dejection.
Noo Hope's supreme whaur fear did reign,
An' Licht whaur darkness brooded,
Truth's narrow way oor steps hae ta'en
Wi' Love Divine included.
—John Thomson.

The Christian Science Monitor

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ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief,
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

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The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

WHEN Jesus said, "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" he gave the clue to the mazes of human suffering. Faith in God is the cure for fear, since faith of the sort Jesus proved to be his own, namely, the present knowledge or understanding of God, must cast out fear. There is nothing to fear in the kingdom of God. He has created nothing but good. The discord, disaster, destruction and loss, the whole chaos of conditions which are the object of mortal fears, are simply unthinkable under the divine government. That a faith which includes a belief in evil, out of which arises fear, is not the faith Jesus means is proved by the results of each. Many a loving Christian woman has thought she had absolute faith in God; yet she has had a thousand fears, if not for herself, then for those she loves. She has often even had faith in troubles of various sorts, because she thought they were part of God's government. Logically enough, she assumed that if these things were from God there must be good in them. And yet, illogically enough, such Christian believers have avoided disaster whenever possible, plainly showing that they feared it as evil even while they tried to think of it as coming from God.

The use of the word fear in the Old Testament is perhaps partly accountable for the sense that fearful things come from God, and has kept Christians from accepting Jesus' teachings which show that the knowledge of God is the destroyer of fear. John understood Jesus, for he said: "Perfect Love casteth out fear," that is, where God, who is Love, enters there can be no fear. But when we understand that the mortal sense of fear rises from the belief in the reality and power of evil, then we get a glimpse of what the Bible means by telling us to fear God. The word fear in this sense is defined as obedience and as reverence, and the Hebrew word is sometimes translated in the Old Testament as reverence. We believe in evil and so we bow down to it as truly having power; we fear and often obey it. Now the "fear" or reverence and obedience toward God which we are bidden to have comes from our faith in Him, the higher faith or belief of Jesus which is understanding.

Mrs. Eddy indicates in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 368, that we must "come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man."

Unless we learn to do our duty to those whom we employ, they will never learn to do their duty to us.
—Charles Dickens.

The People Made Him King

IT WOULD be hard to find a less autocratic monarch on the face of the globe than King Haakon. His simplicity is superb. At the time of his nomination as King of Norway, when the whole country was clamoring for his acceptance of the crown, he refused point-blank to have anything to do with it. "Not until I know by a general plebiscite from the nation that this sudden invitation to join the charmed circle of monarchy comes from the heart of the people and not from party causes will I accept this honor," he said in answer to his people's clamorings.

The plebiscite was taken. While vot-

ing was going on through Norway the results were each morning telegraphed to Copenhagen. King Christian, the court, and the entire Danish people waited with anxiety those telegrams which one by one helped to form the royal crown. But not so the center of this excitement, the King himself; he still pursued the even tenor of his way.

And then when the telegram arrived recording the formal decision of Norway, there was the greatest trouble to find the new King. He had set out on his steam launch to the other end of the port to inspect a torpedo boat. He lightly excused himself to the court messenger who rushed after him. "I beg your pardon, my dear sir—the service, you know. I suppose they will have to arrange to fill my place."

His compulsory resignation from the naval service, which he had chosen as a career in the days when to wear a crown had been beyond his wildest dreams, was probably one of the bitterest phases of his life. He loved the sea as only a born sailor knows how and now he has a little consolation in his present position as King in the fact that he is called upon to do a great deal of yachting, for a large proportion of his subjects dwell in such remote spots that the best means of reaching them is by water. There are few towns on the rugged coasts of his kingdom that the railways ever touch.—Manitoba Free Press.

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Post—Don't you think there's a world of hidden meaning in my poem?
Editor—Yes, indeed. And it's so well hidden.—Cleveland Leader.

High Appreciation

In James Skene's "Memories of Sir Walter Scott," just published in London, appears a delightful story of Tom Purdie, Scott's faithful servant: "He used to talk of Sir Walter's publications as 'our books,' and said that the reading of them was the greatest comfort to him, for, whenever he was off his sleep, he had only to take one of the novels, and before he had read two pages it was sure to set him asleep."—Exchange.

Post—Don't you think there's a world of hidden meaning in my poem?
Editor—Yes, indeed. And it's so well hidden.—Cleveland Leader.

THE FEAR OF GOD

Weiring a River in England

IT is well known how certain rivers undermine their banks and how in consequence many acres of valuable land are lost yearly. The conditions that ordinarily govern the extent of this action are the nature of the soil, the strength of the current and the kind of deposit washed down by the stream. It is easy to comprehend that rocky banks are, comparatively speaking, immune, but that a loose, sandy soil tends to crumble before a swift and heavy current, that swirling large quantities of sharp gravel around the bends and corners of the river acts like a saw, excavates the subsoil and undermines the bank, which subsiding carries away with it two or three feet at least of good land. Then the process is repeated, and though it is true in a degree that what a river takes from one side it gives back on the other nevertheless it is generally a shingle bed

that is so returned in place of the rich soil and old grass that have gone. Often enough it is many years before this gravel is again covered with any depth of soil or becomes of practical grazing value. Where towns are concerned the protection of river banks becomes of course a necessity, and many are the examples of engineering skill and fine embankments thus provided. With a country landowner whose property is intersected or bordered by a river of the sort described the case assumes a rather different aspect. Provided that the land itself is fairly good, and that the necessary resources are at hand, the problem resolves itself into a simple question as to whether the value of the land will justify the estimated outlay. Of course where a fancy value is attached to property this would scarcely apply, but taking an agricultural estate, worked on purely business lines, the problem generally would be reducible to these terms.

Having determined to weir it is interesting to follow very briefly the course most often pursued. Under such circumstances in England this work would be done by estate workmen, country laborers, under the supervision either of the proprietor himself or his agent. It is the bends, corners and angles of the bank that show most markedly the effect of this corrosive action, and it is in relation to them therefore that the work is most usually needed. To strengthen

ways good is the first step toward understanding Him, and is that faith which casts out fear. Further study of the nature and being of God reveals to us in time that whatever seems to bring fear has no more substantiality than the fear itself. That fear is not the shadow of some coming disaster is shown by the fact that men often fear what never occurs. And Christian Science proves that when the fear of any given trouble is thoroughly destroyed, the trouble itself is destroyed. Fear is our faith in error, in a power opposed to good. When this is destroyed through faith in God, and the knowledge of Him as the giver of good only, then the realities of His creation begin to appear in our experience instead of the shadowy horrors of material existence.

Mere rash fearlessness is not this scientific destruction of fear through understanding faith in God. Many persons think they are following the teach-

ing of Christian Science simply in defying the general mortal fear of bad results that seem to follow certain conditions. This superficial fearlessness is like superficial faith, not based in understanding. Humanity must gain that renovation of the whole mortal sense of things which the understanding of Truth implies.

An illustration of how Principle destroys mortal fears is seen in considering the subject of Life. To mankind life appears to be of two kinds, mortal, or "dying," life, and immortal life, God, Christian Science, basing its teaching on the fact of God as omnipotence, says that there can be no other life than God-life. "Life is Mind, the creator reflected in His creations." (Science and Health, p. 331.) God is the only creator and that which He creates shows forth His qualities. Therefore the sense of life as mortal (dying) is false; this is not the reality of life, reflecting God.

It is to a present consciousness of eternal life which Christian Science invites us, to a table of bread and water that fail not, and which those who have tasted pronounce good. The fear of God is reverencing Him and obeying Him as the omnipotent Mind. One little glimpse of this in the understanding is worth more than years of blind faith. The old faith in God was really not a faith in God at all, but in something wholly unlike God—namely our human misconceptions of Him, as both finite and infinite, as both powerful and yet powerless before evil, as perhaps both evil and good, since we dreamed him capable of sending—creating, inventing—evil. Now when we understand God as eternal Life we see that life cannot die. Back of most of the fears of human existence is the fear of death. In Christian Science practice it is often found that destroying the patient's fear of death as the ultimate toward which disease tends heals him. Even the sense that death at worst cannot separate us from God has often healed a case. Here is really, however, the conviction that Life is immortal, and that we do not pass out of life, though we might seem to walk through the valley of the shadow of death. Faith like this rises to triumph because it actually recognizes that the valley of the shadow which seems so real is merely shadow. When men sufficiently understand this, death will no longer appear to them, and the great fear of mortals will be cast out. This understanding is reached through study, work and progress, just as the higher problems of mathematics, for example, are reached. Its starting point is in faith that God is good and that we may know Him who is Life eternal.

The moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in the spirit of love.—Henry Drummond.

These points and to protect them as well from the tendency of the stream to work in behind them from above is the primary object of importance. When this has been accomplished it will very probably be found that the current thus warded off is diverted to the opposite side, where similar work may prove necessary, and so for such a distance as is desirable the river may be confined to its existing boundaries.

Very frequently a deep pool lies adjacent to the threatened point, owing to the incessant wash of the water, and this, if a quarry be at hand, should be filled up with rough stone.

Bags of conglomerate, composed three parts of gravel and one of cement, if well mixed and allowed to harden prior to immersion, form an excellent substitute for stone on these occasions. Having thus in some measure prevented the action of the current on the lower portions of the bank, the upper side may be strengthened by building into it the trunks of trees, arranged so as to protrude a few feet into the water, and to which others may be attached so as to lie parallel with the bank.

To face a bank with rough hewn stone and to carefully turf this over is no doubt a costly way of completing a point weir, but turfing is of considerable importance, for instead of the flood waters when they rise tearing up the stone work of the newly constructed weir they flow smoothly over the even surface of the turf.

To protect a point weir from above side weirs are required. This may be done by spiling, that is to say by driving a line of stout posts into the river bed at a distance of some few feet from the water's edge and connecting them by other timber laid horizontally, beech, if obtainable, being particularly well suited to endure under water. From behind these the unsound portions of the bank may be dug out and the excavation filled in by bundles of good sound thorns, which in turn may be covered with several inches of gravel and afterwards turfed over.

It is interesting work this weiring, but some one thoroughly conversant with the character of the river in question is the man most fitted to undertake it.

At that time the only means of conveyance in Pondicherry was the "pousse-pousse," a sort of bath chair pushed by a couple of coolies, and the writer remembers seeing a gentleman, pointed out to him as the officer commanding the garrison, clad in a white duck suit and bowler hat, sitting on a "pousse-pousse" with his wife, listening to the band.

One hears in British India that the natives of the place speak French, but this would seem to be an exaggeration. Some speak French, just as in British India many natives speak English. In this connection the writer has recollections of a conversation with the piermaster, a Pondicherry Mohammedan, carried on in French, Hindustani and English, one language being used when the others failed to convey the required meaning.

Those who are making a tour in India would do well to pay a visit to Pondicherry, if for no other purpose than to see the contrast it offers to the busy, bustling, active life of the cantonments of British India.

Search thine own heart; what paineth thee
In others, in thyself may be.
—Anonymous.

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In the Philippines

Typewriters, or maquinas de escribir, as the Filipinos say, were novelties when we came. Adding machines and cash registers were put down as crazy American fables, says the Bookkeeper. Now you can hear their click and ring from the busy houses on the Escolta, Manila's Broadway, into the dark and dingy shipping and brokerage offices in Calle Anloague, the city's Wall street. Up-to-date filing cases, card index systems, flat-top desks and conveniences of that nature are finding fast favor with the natives as well as with some of the foreigners.

The Spanish office desk was formerly a marvel of beauty, but nothing else. It was of the Louis XIV. style, with bow-legs, nicely carved and having a slanting writing surface. Everything placed on it had an annoying habit of rolling into your lap. There were no drawers or pigeon-holes. The only receptacle for filing papers was beneath the writing board. This had to be lifted, often at the expense of upsetting the ink, each time one chose to poke his head into the dark corners for something.

The Settlement of Alaska

It is not easy to forecast what the growth of Alaska's population will be. Certainly the metal and coal mining industries should each support at least 100,000 people to develop the known mineral deposits. The fisheries, too, will undoubtedly expand. With such advancement some of the agricultural and grazing lands will certainly be taken up. If a third of the lands here classed as arable are now available for farming, it will furnish 20,000 homesteads, as the Alaska law permits the settler to take up 320 acres. This would support an agricultural population of over 100,000 people. Taking it all in all, it is perhaps conservative to look forward to an early increase of the population to 500,000. Yet there is many a well-informed Alaskan who will assert that the Tanana valley alone will, during the next decade, attract such a population and be fully capable of supporting it.—Review of Reviews.

A Brooklyn Mystery

If the traffic census of the public service commission can be trusted 1,633,360 persons left Brooklyn for New York last year and never returned.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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to the
Scriptures

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Eddy's Works
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Pondicherry, Chief City of the French East Indies

ON the Bay of Bengal, some 80 miles to the south of Madras, lies the little town of Pondicherry, the chief of the French settlements in the East Indies and the seat of the Governor-General of the French possessions in that country. When one enters the little town, remarkable for no apparent natural advantage, one marvels that it should have been the scene of so many stirring events during the last few centuries. Settled by the French in 1674, it was captured by the Dutch in 1693, but restored to the French in 1697. It was captured by the English three times during the latter half of the eighteenth century, but in each case it was restored to France, in whose possession it remains today.

There is an indescribable atmosphere in Pondicherry, that indescribable atmosphere which belongs to all the older European settlements in India, which gives the visitor the impression that things can have altered little since the earlier days of the European occupation. Save for the modern pier and the railway there is scarcely anything that strikes the eye as savoring of the busy world of today. The buildings look old—and buildings do not seem to age in the east as they do in the west; moreover the names of the streets bring back memories of the France that was and retain the old lettering one associates with the eighteenth century. The town is divided into two parts by a canal, the European part lying between the canal and the sea, the native town being on the inland side of the canal. Along the sea front

is an esplanade, running the whole length of the town, half way along which is the pier, with an open space at the shore end where the band of the Sepoy garrison plays. It is at this point that Pondicherry, that is to say European Pondicherry, gathers in the cool of the evening and promenades on the pier to enjoy what cool breezes may be blowing. When the writer visited the place, some seven years ago, the trade of the little French settlement did not seem extensive, and he could not help thinking that the pier did much more duty as a promenade than it did as an adjunct of commerce. The chief export of the place is oil seed.

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out to him as the officer commanding the garrison, clad in a white duck suit and bowler hat, sitting on a "pousse-pousse" with his wife, listening to the band.

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Those who are making a tour in India would do well to pay a visit to Pondicherry, if for no other purpose than to see the contrast it offers to the busy, bustling, active life of the cantonments of British India.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 19, 1910.

Lynchings Must Stop

Mob violence in this country becomes neither more nor less deplorable or reprehensible by reason of the locality in which it manifests itself. It is menacing to our welfare as a people, and it should be abhorrent, whether it is exhibited in Illinois or in Idaho, in Massachusetts or in Mississippi. North, South, East or West, there should be no disposition and no attempt to justify or to palliate it. Whether the victims be of one race or another, and whatever the alleged immediate and inciting cause, a lynching or an attempt at lynching must be more debasing to those who encourage, tolerate or participate in it than corrective or curative of the offenses at which it is aimed. The Cairo (Ill.) outbreak is illustrative of the ease with which a community or a people may be led into deeds of lawlessness the moment they ignore or depart from the restraining conventions of civilized society.

The happiness and prosperity and future of our country are dependent upon the self-control of its individual citizens. Our very existence as a nation is based upon our ability to govern ourselves. Great things are expected and demanded of us, because of the exceptional and beneficent conditions under which we are universally believed to be upbuilding a democracy. We have set up high standards for ourselves and for others, and we have led others to build up high standards and ideals for us. We must strive to live up to them, to be equal to their requirements, and we can do these things only by attaining that perfect individuality which finds its highest expression in obedience to the nation's laws.

True lovers of liberty must now and always utter their protest against such violations of the rights of men, such contempt of the constituted authorities, and such unbridled license as gives rein to hatred and passion. All men are brothers, though some may greatly err, and the legal tribunals which men have themselves set up must be looked to and depended upon to restrain crime and check violence.

The people of the United States are shocked, and properly, too, by news of massacres abroad, and yet, here at our very doors, these outbreaks of fury and passion are allowed to occur year after year, despite the protests of the great body of our 90,000,000 of people! Surely some means can be devised to abolish forever these remnant inheritances of a barbaric age. What shall this means be, unless it be the moral uplifting of the individual?

SOMETHING may yet occur to forestall the plans being made by Ecuador and Peru to retrace their boundary line with a trail of burnt gunpowder. War is a most expensive geographer and should never be employed until every other expedient has been tried.

BARON VAN HECKEKEN seized the recent debate on the budget of foreign affairs in the Dutch Parliament to reopen the question of Holland's neutrality in the event of international complications. He had been urging the point for some years, but without success, and the somewhat sensational manner in which he made his last interpellation—alluding to the alleged threat of a "neighboring sovereign"—indicated his determination not to be put off any longer. Baron de Marees van Swinderen, the foreign secretary, naturally repudiated the allegation that the sovereign in question—the German Emperor—had ever threatened to occupy Holland unless her coast was adequately fortified against a possible British descent, a report that is anything but new.

M. de Heeckeren's interpellation failed to bring the matter to a head, but it is far from lacking in significance. In the first place, it was a sort of climax of a number of incidents that have for some time agitated the Netherlands, notably the heated charges made against a member of the cabinet in connection with the naval and military supplies. It is asserted that the Krupp people had become the arbiters of Holland's defenses through securing the monopoly of war supplies. In the second place, it is curious to see how soon the reassurance wore off that had come to the Hollanders through the joyous event that gave them an heir to the throne; the return to the old apprehensions of German interference and of being ground between the upper and the nether millstones of Anglo-German rivalry can hardly be explained as a simple reaction.

But the most significant aspect of M. de Heeckeren's move is its protest against the tenor of the famous North sea agreement of 1908, which he says is a source of misunderstandings and friction rather than a guarantee of the status quo. All Europe is looking toward London where H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia has gone to contribute to the betterment of Anglo-German relations; it is evident that the time for a mere exchange of assurances is long past and that it is now time for a definite move. There are few moves that would be so generally regarded as an earnest of a complete understanding as the neutralization of the Netherlands by the initiative of Great Britain and Germany.

IN THE new town of Rupert, Idaho, which the government's irrigation system has caused to spring up in the midst of what was once a barren desert, town lots are selling at from \$25 to \$75 each. No doubt those on the water front bring the highest prices.

The Business Situation

BY FAR the most important element in the business structure of this country is agriculture. It is the basis of wealth. Hence the importance attached to farm yields in forecasting the business future. Politics may interfere temporarily with commercial activity, and high money rates at times may act as a hindrance to industrial expansion, but if the crops are good, commercial and industrial affairs eventually will adjust themselves and general prosperity will reign. For a period of years the farmers of the United States and Canada have enjoyed abundant harvests. Prices for their products have steadily advanced and by reason of the profitable results of their labor it is calculated that the acreage of the principal crops in this country will be largely increased this season. The acreage of winter wheat and rye, the only important crops now sown, is about eight per cent larger than that of last season. If the acreage of other crops is correspondingly

increased, and it is fair to assume that it will be, the country will have taken a long stride toward reducing the cost of living, and it can be seen that there will be an enormous addition to the country's wealth.

The crop acreage last year in the United States covered an area of about 285,064,300 acres, an increase of more than 75,000,000 acres as compared with the amount of crop-bearing land ten years ago, or a gain of about 26 per cent. The population during the decade increased about 17 per cent. With the improved methods of farming and wiser crop system now in vogue it is possible to get much better results from a given amount of land than ever before. The absence of crop failures is due largely to the intelligent methods now employed. As a consequence, extensive business ventures based upon the country's crop prospects may be undertaken with much more certainty of a successful outcome than was possible formerly.

If the total crop acreage is increased as now anticipated and prices of the various crops are anywhere near the present quotations, it is estimated that the total value of the yield will be about \$9,000,000,000. This will be nearly a billion larger than last season's total, which was the largest on record. Besides the great expansion in crop values almost everything the farm yields brings a higher price today than it ever did. Butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables are all selling at record prices. The department of agriculture estimated the total value of all farm animals on Jan. 1 this year at \$5,138,486,000, as compared with \$4,525,259,000 on Jan. 1, 1909, an increase of over 13 per cent. Consequently, the proverbial prosperity of the American farmer is easily accounted for. And as long as the farmers are prospering no uncertainty need be felt as to the country in general.

Now that President Taft is said to have given up hope of having Congress put through his measure to create a legislative council for our far northern possessions, the Alaskan bill is likely to be left out in the cold for the present.

Reform in Lighthouse Service

THE bill which Representative Mann of Chicago succeeded in getting through the House, putting the lighthouse service under the charge of one commissioner, to be assisted by a chief constructing engineer, is meeting with some objections in the Senate. There is need of reform in the service as at present administered, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory measure will be passed. The Mann bill does away with the existing light-

house board and proposes placing the service in the hands of civilians. The board now is composed of two naval officers, two army officers and two civilians, with also a naval secretary, an engineer secretary and a chief clerk. In the last ten years the board has had nine chairmen, which may account in part for the lack of proper organization or discipline.

The service employs nearly 3000 men, includes sixteen districts, touching all navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, and maintains a fleet of sixty vessels. These sixteen districts are administered each by two inspectors, one from the army and one from the navy. Each district has a steamboat of its own and a crew which recognizes no authority but that of the arm of the service to which the inspector belongs. As a consequence there have been frequent conflicts and duplications of work.

When Mr. Nagel became secretary of commerce and labor he determined that these conditions should be changed. He thinks that one man in charge of each district would be better than having two as at present. Secretary Nagel is of the opinion, however, that Mr. Mann's bill goes a little too far in excluding officers of the army and navy from the service. He would be satisfied with either military or civil engineers, but prefers that the President shall be given power to designate. The work of the army engineers has been highly commended, and it might be well to have them placed in charge. No fault is found with the naval inspectors, but it is believed that officers of the merchant marine are competent in locating aids to navigation, such as buoys. The trouble has been that there was no real head of the service. This should be remedied at once.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York continues to decline invitations to all sorts of functions and to conserve his forces for the one big purpose he has in hand. In a recent letter he said: "Of all things, I desire to keep everything out of my head except to work to give this city as good government as I can for the next four years." It is evident that Mayor Gaynor intends to be "on the job" to the best of his ability and the people of New York can well afford to excuse him from participating in their social and political functions if thereby he can be a better mayor.

THE announcement in a Washington despatch that there will be widespread relief over the discovery of the secretary of the treasury that, owing to an apparent oversight on the part of Congress, none of the returns made under the corporation tax provision of the Payne tariff law can be published unless a special appropriation shall be made to that end, gives frank expression to a recognized fact. The feature of this law requiring the publication of returns made by corporations to the government has been obnoxious not only to the greater but to the smaller incorporated interests of the country. It is now reported that there may possibly be a move on the Democratic side, in case the Republicans take no action, to put through an appropriation that will yet make publicity possible, but while conservative Democrats might be forced to give support to such action as a matter of party expediency, there are reasons for believing that they would much prefer to have the publicity clause remain inoperative.

A peculiar phase of the case has arisen. It was undoubtedly a purpose of the supporters of publicity to compel the great corporations to make returns that would enable the public and smaller concerns to see what special advantages and privileges the big combinations and monopolies were enjoying. It turns out, however, that it is the small, rather than the large, concerns that fear publicity most. For an exposition of their private affairs, such as the publicity clause calls for, would, they believe, furnish information by which their stronger competitors might profit sufficiently to drive the weaker corporations out of business.

The President's corporation tax bill would unquestionably have met with stubborn opposition under any circumstances, but it is very evident that its publicity feature alone would have rendered its passage impossible. There may be a better means of protecting public interests.

No Publicity Provided For

THE report that at the recent annual schedule meeting of the American League club owners, held at Chicago, the league's president, Byron Bancroft Johnson, was reelected for a term of twenty years at a salary of \$25,000 a year, is not surprising to men who are best informed regarding the magnitude to which baseball has attained in this country. It is truly "the great American game," and the successful conduct of league baseball involves a greater expenditure of time and money and more managerial ability than any other class of athletic entertainment offered to the public. Long ago it became much more than a sport; it became a business of national scope and significance, and as such it has developed into proportions that make necessary the ablest management that can be given to it.

Such an important, widespread factor in the affairs of the public could not be conducted in a catch-as-catch-can manner. It must be organized to the last degree. There must be hard and fast rules whereof observance is necessary for the perpetuity of the sport. The same conditions that bind the club owners and players in one city must bind those in others. The creation of a big baseball "machine" has seemed to be necessary. The interest in the annual battle for the pennant depends upon all the clubs staying in the contest to the end of the season. This has made it necessary for the clubs to secure "backers" who will insure the carrying out of club contracts. Naturally the backers assume the interests of "owners," and as such they conduct their business in a manner that makes it sufficiently remunerative, at least, to warrant their continuing. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

In the old days when clubs were "going to pieces" at all stages of the baseball season there was not the close ownership and organization there is now. Experience has taught the club backers they must work together in order that the league may be successful and give to the public the kind of baseball that it has learned to demand. This same public has grown to be a severe critic. It sits in judgment upon every player and upon those employing him. It demands clean baseball and fair treatment for everybody, and it does not hesitate to give voice to its thoughts. The election of a president for a term of twenty years at a salary that will total a half million dollars is evidence that the league owners mean to conduct their affairs on a high plane.

"MORE school buildings needed," is a statement that sets forth the condition of affairs in almost all American cities, most of which are growing so rapidly that the problem of housing the children of school age is an ever-present one. But that it must be solved and solved right is becoming more manifest in every corner of the land.

BY POSTPONING his homecoming until Halley's comet is well out of the way former President Roosevelt will confer a favor on an interested public. One big star attraction at a time is all that it can properly attend to.

Modification of the Railroad Bill

THE administration railroad bill, as reintroduced by Representative Townsend on Thursday is greatly modified in some important particulars by amendments credited to Attorney-General Wickersham that must have been sanctioned by the President. It appears to have been the purpose of the administration to insert provisions that would overcome objections raised on the score of possible interference with the legitimate financing of railroads. Under the new provisions, railroad corporations may legally acquire stock and bonds of another non-competing company, "provided the aggregate amount of stock and bonds issued for such acquisition shall not exceed the fair value of the property, as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission, or the aggregate par value of the stock and bonds acquired without increase in the aggregate interest payable on such bonds." It is explained that in the case of the consolidation or merger of two or more railroads, the stock and bonds of the consolidated or merged company are not to exceed the aggregate amount of stock and bonds of the constituent companies nor be in excess of the fair estimated value of the properties of the consolidated or merged company as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission. There is an amendment to the stock and bond provision which permits the reorganization of railroads and such mergers as are not directly prohibited. There are other amendments which deal with the question of stock issues in more or less detail. Electric railroads are now included in the operation of the proposed law, and the jurisdiction of the commerce court is limited to that of a federal circuit court. The new bill also provides for the punishment of railroad officers who violate any of the provisions of the law, by fine or imprisonment or both.

It is impossible at this time to say whether the bill as revised by the attorney-general will now meet all the objections raised to the original measure. Only one thing seems reasonably clear, and this is that as the session advances, the necessity of eliminating radical features from proposed measures appeals with greater force to those who are desirous of doing business with it.

IN THE matter of elections Great Britain is hardly off with the old before there is talk of its being on with the new. However, it seems probable that the Liberals and the Laborites will be able to patch up their differences and pull together against the Unionists, in which case matters will be more likely to go on as they are for a while.

THE question, "Is a hen a bird?" is of much importance to the United States treasury department since eggs are dutiable at five cents a dozen while birds' eggs come in free. Perhaps the answer will be that while she is not exactly a songbird she is still one whose "lay" is very much liked by the public.

IT is to be doubted if the younger Gladstone, who has been elevated to the peerage that his father frequently declined, will finally stand any higher than did "the grand old man" in the estimation of his countrymen. Yet it is gratifying to note that the son appears to be worthy of the sire.

THE Wright brothers have clipped the wings of the French aviator, Louis Paulhan, by securing a writ of injunction which will prevent his making any further flights in this country. It is evident that the Wrights believe that their rights in the nature of patent rights are being trespassed upon.

The Great American Game